

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 79.—VOL. II.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842.

PRICE 6d.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

SELF-ADJUSTMENT.

AN amusing story is to be found in the *Spectator* of a man in the pursuit of health by rule. He was possessed of a strange notion that his constitutional soundness might invariably be tested by the weight of his body. He furnished himself, therefore, with a weighing-chair, and regulated his food, exercise, sleep, and all other movements, by a perpetual reference to the index of his machine. This is a fair type of the mechanical regularity within the range of human contrivance. How different is that of nature! There, too, we have laws, constant as the daily course of the sun in the heavens; but laws, the special and external modifications of which adjust themselves with the nicest accuracy to the multiform conditions under which they develop themselves. The vital energy which moulds the oak, or the elm, will unerringly put itself forth according to certain definite structural rules; and the result will be that, in the form and colour of the leaf, the general grouping of the twigs, the direction of the branches, and the contour of the whole tree, the one may be readily distinguished from the other. But with this wonderful regularity, there is combined a variety yet more wonderful. No two trees of the same species are identically alike. The inward law which secures a structural sameness, leaves its work to be modified by the innumerable external circumstances in the presence of which it exerts itself; and accordingly, instead of having a dull monotony, wearisome to the eye and oppressive to the spirits, we have an infinite variety adapted to give play, by turns, to all our pleasurable emotions.

Christianity in the heart of man, say rather, in the bosom of society, is a vital energy, working by rule, clothing itself in certain well-defined and identical forms, fashioning out of human powers and passions certain structural results, weaving into a tissue of the same general character and fabric all the moral elements which constitute the material of its designs, and thus securing an external regularity and order. But the laws by which it works out these results are, to a certain extent, capable of modification by every variety of surrounding influences. The unchangeable tendencies of the vital, motive principle, which, like heaven, is to leaven the whole mass of humanity, are found, nevertheless, to harmonise with an extremely flexible and self-adjusting system of instrumentality—a system which, retaining under all circumstances certain leading and cognisable forms, may yet adapt itself to the special peculiarities of time, place, custom, habit, and political constitution; and may take an outward modification of form—here, for instance, by a healthy excitement stimulating an active zeal, there by enlightened instruction regulating fervour in danger of running into fanaticism—from the peculiar moral atmosphere, the combination of outward influences, in the midst of which it grows.

We have seen that the voluntary principle leaves Christianity at liberty to assimilate to itself, so far at least as their general character is concerned, its own institutions. Thus much of regularity and order is necessary to its success. It is evident, however, that these institutions, in order to efficiency, must exhibit, in unison with this unchangeableness of structure, a certain self-adjusting flexibility of outward form. If the mere mechanism be not characterised by a self-adapting power—if it be fixed, rigid, and unalterable—if, at all times, quite irrespectively of special junctures of events—if, in all places, without reference to local idiosyncracies—if, under all circumstances, regardless of providential intimations, it brings the power of religion to bear in precisely the same routine, to precisely the same amount, and in precisely the same form, direction, and modification—then is it, after all, but a rude and clumsy contrivance, ill fitted for the spiritual wants of society, and framed in terrible ignorance or forgetfulness of the innumerable and ever-shifting phases under which human nature will present itself to be operated upon. One might as well attempt to shave by steam, chins of all sizes, or by an unvarying mechanism to cut the hair of all heads—lank or bushy, cropped or curling, male or female, as to bring to bear upon all human minds alike, and upon all social assemblages, the same institutional machinery. Christianity wants no such uniformity as this. The instrumentality most suited to its designs is, not the shaft of a steam engine whose stroke is always the same, but the proboscis of an elephant, which can tear up a tree by the roots, or pick up a pin—a mechanism which can cope with gigantic systems of heathen idolatry, or petty forms of domestic error.

Now, we are anxious to point out to our readers that the voluntary principle admits of just that distribution of spiritual force, that peculiarly modified development of vital power, which the varying circumstances of man may require. Under its management, religion runs not in channels scooped out for it by law, but takes the direction which an ever-present and ever-active judgment may determine. If it wants the fixed regularity of parochial and territorial divisions, it is also uncrippled by these artificial restrictions. It can

go where it is most wanted; throw more or less energy into its operations according to the amount of resistance to be overcome; vary its modes of action with the peculiar habitudes of those with whom it has to deal; watch for, and avail itself of, openings favourable for aggression; apply itself in enlightened accordance with the special circumstances of men; and present, at will, the energy of the Christian system under that aspect, and in that amount of power, which the varieties of human character and condition, and their different degrees of want, may render most appropriate. Its mechanism, in short, is flexible; and whether applied to meet the spiritual exigencies of crowded cities or thinly-populated districts, of well-educated society or rustic ignorance, of nominal christianism or pagan superstition, it is not only competent, but is under necessity, to put out its powers, in such forms and under such conditions as may appear best adapted to the peculiarity of the case. For voluntaryism, whether *ab extra* or *ab intra*—whether ministering to the wants of others or supplying its own—must ultimately rest for support upon its own efficiency, and upon the conviction in the minds of its votaries of the reasonableness and urgency of its claims—and this, its dependence upon the one and upon the other, will tend to secure, by the very law of its own being, both an appropriate modification and a judicious distribution of its force.

A national system of religious means—an established church, neither requires nor admits of this capability for self-adjustment. It neither grows with the growth of population, nor varies with its changes of character. Usually, it requires an immense amount of political power to modify, even in the smallest respect, the external framework of its institutions. In localities once populous, but now deserted, it leaves the same amount of means—and where uncultivated wastes have been converted into clusters of cities, it furnishes them in no increased abundance. Its work is regulated by fixed and unchanging law—not by the conditions of society—and whatever it does it must do after the same fashion. It would go on working were religion wholly extinct—and long after its own abettors and ministers have changed their own views of truth, it must continue to exhibit in its articles, forms, and ritual, a scrupulous adherence to the ancient model. It is, moreover, fixed to one spot—unable to travel beyond the boundaries of the kingdom in which it is erected. It has all the mathematical regularity of human contrivance—it is entirely devoid of that freedom and flexibility which mark the creations of God. It looks well, as do all works of art, at first sight; but, examined by the microscope, its coarseness is detected. The voluntary principle may appear to superficial observation a rude and foolish system; but look at it narrowly, and there will be discernible in its general structure, as well as in its minutest details, the clear impress of the uncreated mind.

BISHOPS AND BULLION.

SOMEHOW or other we never hear of bishops except in connexion with bullion. Public talk concerning them invariably has a metallic ring. It smacks of money; it has no spirituality; it is of the earth, earthy. In the life of a bishop we chronicle, as of most importance, his splendid establishment in St James's square, and his palace at Fulham. The idea of his being compelled by the hard hand of gripping poverty to relinquish the one, even to reside in the other, fills us with virtuous alarm. And we are proportionably delighted to learn that, owing to improvements in building and leasing, the episcopal property will be considerably augmented in value. When a bishop dies, something may certainly be heard of his eminent classical attainments, his essay on the Greek article, or his edition of the Targum of Onkelos; but, after all, the most interesting reminiscence of the right reverend father is the amount for which his will has been proved in Doctor's Commons. The late Bishop of Durham died worth half a million, and the orthodox press was in a perfect rapture of eulogistic commentary. Other ornaments of the bench have reaped an equal harvest out of the poor man's church, and at their decease have been greeted with equal praises. All this, as we have said, looks marvelously like lucre.

The alliterative connexion of bishops and bullion, was more immediately suggested to us by a paragraph, containing the edifying information that the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was about giving £500 each to the Bishops of Gibraltar and Tasmania, and £200 each to the Bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana. The last three have but two thousand a-year, with patronage and perquisites, and the first couple but one thousand; more indeed than falls to the lot of the best-paid ministers of the kirk of Scotland, and more by nine-tenths than the sum which the vast bulk of dissenting pastors consider amply sufficient for the active superintendence of flocks, far beyond the number of communicants that any of these colonial dioceses can boast. But then they are bishops, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, aware, we presume, that the *genus episcopale* is troubled,

like Cassius, with an itching palm, benevolently allay the irritability with golden unguent. We once remember that a bible was presented to the Bishop of Exeter, and we were struck at the time with the peculiar appropriateness of the gift; for no man in the United Kingdom could have been more in want of a bible than Doctor Philpots. We might, perhaps, have thought that a similar gift should have been bestowed on these his brethren of the bench. But after full reflection, we have no doubt that if the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has overlooked their wants, it has studied their inclinations; and that a present of hard cash will be most acceptable. Other men may seek for reputation and good report, and by well-doing strive to supersede the vanities of the world. But to your true Anglican bishop, these are mere phantoms, airy nothings, to which his heart will yield no local habitation. Tangible substantialities are the end and aim of his being, and he finds his most grateful service and recompense in the worship of Mammon.

ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

WE have given insertion to two letters on this subject, in our columns of correspondence. We should like to see a somewhat fuller discussion of the question, before we make any further explanatory remarks. We may just, however, take this opportunity of observing that we dispute not either the propriety, or the value of, or the scriptural authority for, the pastoral office; but, we believe that the choice of a man by the members of a church, signified and accepted, constitutes the pastoral relationship; and that the service of ordination is but an avowal in the presence of others, of something which has already been completed. The man has already become a pastor, by accepting the invitation of his flock; and no ordination service can further qualify him for the performance of ministerial functions. Doubtless, the administration of the ordinances, like the preaching of the word, is an appropriate, but not an exclusive function of the ministry. It may be occasionally performed by men who never have sustained the pastoral office, just as such men lead the devotions of the people or furnish them with religious instruction. The fairest way of discussing this question, we submit, is, to take a man already sustaining the pastoral relationship, and examine his scriptural qualifications for office immediately before, and immediately after, ordination; and to show how, in the latter case, he is more fully to be regarded as a minister of the church than he was before. We have a great desire to see this matter fairly argued.

A correspondent sends us the following instance of cruelty connected with bigotry:—"The village of Latchingdon, in Essex, has been favoured with the stated preaching of the gospel for the last three years, and a Christian church was formed about eighteen months since by the labours of the Rev. W. Higgins of Southminster. During the last twelve months every effort has been made to obtain a house for the residence of Mr Higgins, but in vain. About ten days ago a person applied for one about to be left, informing the landlord it was for Mr Higgins. He replied, 'You shall have it, but I must have one pound a year more rent.' The person agreed to give it. A short time after the landlord said he had altered his mind. The offer of four pounds a year more than the original rent was then made, with time to consider of it. He agreed to take it, and ordered an agreement to be drawn up and signed. The clergyman of the parish, hearing that the house was let to a dissenting minister, went to the landlord, and to use the landlord's own phrase, 'gave him a regular blowing up.' Mr Higgins having resigned his house at Southminster, came on Friday afternoon with his furniture and family. Entrance to the house was refused. The furniture had to remain in the road two days and two nights, and Mr and Mrs Higgins, with family of seven children, four of which had the ague and hooping cough, had to shift as they could without a house to dwell in."

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St Andrew, Holborn, will shortly take place, the rector, Mr Robinson, having thought proper to institute proceedings in the court of Chancery against fourteen of the flock committed to his charge, for the recovery of tithes. Those who were so far in arrear as to render proceedings necessary, might have been summoned before a magistrate, and the rector have obtained the amount of tithe due to him by a summary process, and with the small expense of a few shillings; but he prefers to file separate bills against fourteen of the inhabitants, which has already put them to great expense to answer in the usual legal manner, through their solicitor, the complaint made against them. The parishioners contend that they, never having disputed the amount due to the rector, ought not to have been proceeded against in so expensive a court, and that he has no business in Chancery; such a course being a most harsh, oppressive, and illegal mode of proceeding.—*Morning Advertiser*.

The Guardians of the Kingsbridge Poor Law union, have again rejected a motion for the appointment of a paid chaplain, by a majority of four.

A meeting of the Glasgow Church Defence and Anti-patronage Electoral association, was held on Monday the 3rd October, to consider what steps they ought to adopt in reference to the approaching municipal elections, at which the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"1st. That the present government have deceived the church and people of Scotland, and have coolly and faithlessly broken their promises; and as they are using all their power and influence to corrupt and undermine the church, and are aiming at its destruction as a free and independent institution, they ought now to be regarded as the most determined and inveterate enemies of the church of Scotland.

"2nd. That as the spiritual rights and privileges of the church of Scotland, secured unalterably by solemn treaty, are infinitely dearer to us than all political considerations and attachments whatever, we are bound to give the government, and all their supporters, the most determined opposition; and to endeavour by every lawful means to deprive them from the possession of that power which they are abusing for the destruction of the best and most important interests of the country.

"3rd. That while we will not support any candidates, whatever may be their political opinions, who do not declare themselves decidedly friendly to the great principles for which the church is contending, yet at the same time we will require in addition to this as a proof of their sincerity and attachment to the church, a public avowal

of their opposition to the present government, and their determination to oppose it to the uttermost of their power.

"4th. That an address be immediately issued to the friends of the church of Scotland throughout the country, calling upon them to oppose the present government at all municipal and parliamentary elections, and by every competent means, till they be removed from office.

"JOHN WHYTE, Chairman."

THE QUEEN AND THE KIRK.—In a late number, we expressed an opinion that the Queen had been well advised in avoiding the kirk during her recent visit. The virulence with which she has been assailed by the non-intrusion organs for what they construe as a slight, or rather as a downright insult to the people of Scotland, shows that had she pursued a contrary course, they would, in all probability, have turned it to party uses. Irrespective, therefore, of the unreasonableness of supposing it imperative on her Majesty to change the form of her worship, simply because she had shifted her geographical position, we hold that the present rebellious attitude of the church would have formed a sufficient reason for her non-attendance on its ministrations. We learn, however, on undoubted authority, that the real cause of her Majesty's not attending church when in Edinburgh, was her dislike to perform her devotions in a manner ostentatiously public. To be stared at by large multitudes of people when engaged in that particular duty, was what she could not reconcile herself to, and hence she preferred Mr Ramsay's ministrations at Dalkeith house. This fact is in accordance with all we know of the Queen's personal habits at Buckingham palace, where she always attends the chapel of St James's palace in the greatest privacy; and although, as we have stated, the course adopted by her Majesty would have been justifiable on widely different grounds, we think it proper that her actual motive should be understood by the public. It will, we have no doubt, be appreciated by every devotional mind, and must put to shame the indecent attacks leveled at her Majesty by certain hot-headed partisans of the church.—*Scotsman*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—In common with several other friends, I read the statement of your views respecting the ordination of dissenting ministers, which appeared in your paper a fortnight ago, with great pleasure. I hope such views will spread. There is a necessity for this, as there is, in many quarters from which better things might have been expected, a slavish adherence to customs for which there is no scriptural warrant whatever. The following facts will establish the truth of this statement:—I mention no names of persons or places, as there is no necessity for my doing so at present.

Several months ago, a home missionary committee appointed a minister, who had not been ordained, to supply two sabbaths, for a small church at some distance, and without a pastor. On the second sabbath he was requested to preside at the celebration of the Lord's supper, as more than a month had elapsed since this had been done. To the surprise of most of the church, he declined, on the ground that he had not been ordained. When asked if there was any law in the body, forbidding an unordained minister from administering the ordinances, he said, "No, but as it was not customary, he did not feel disposed to deviate from the usual practice." Its observance was therefore postponed for several weeks. That such conduct would excite surprise will not appear strange to you, when I state that the pious minister who thus acted, and the church for which he was supplying, belonged to a sect of congregational dissenters who acknowledge that it is the duty of each church to manage its own affairs.

A short time afterwards, a deacon belonging to one of the dissenting churches in the town where this church existed, kindly agreed to preside at the commemoration of the Saviour's death. The church deemed such a course proper and scriptural, and had no expectation of giving umbrage to any parties. At the next quarterly meeting of ministers and delegates from the churches in the district, it became, however, a subject of complaint on the part of several of the members of the meeting. It is true there was no resolution passed, but the conversation which took place plainly showed their views and feelings on the subject. If there had been any law to justify their interference with the conduct of this church, I have every reason to believe that it would have been done. The station was a home mission one, and, as the home mission committee had to bear most of the expenses connected therewith, there was in this, and in another case which I will not detail, a strong disposition to act a tyrannical part. It is high time that many dissenters read the New Testament with greater care and attention.

Yours truly,
X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—The readers of the *Nonconformist* can have but little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that the editor is a reformer of the first water, both in civil and ecclesiastical matters. His labours have given birth to a movement which is likely ultimately to produce a new era in the social constitution of the country. With his remarks on the "ordinations of dissenting ministers" I was somewhat startled, and venture to make a few observations on them. "Ordination considered as an act," says the editor, "whereby men become authorised to preach the gospel, and administer the ordinances of Christianity, we regard as a figment of sacerdotal institution, received by dissenters at third hand in a very attenuated shape from the church of Rome." Now, there is no dissenter that I know of that considers ordination as necessary to preach the gospel; and it is clear the New Testament does not. But between preaching, which is the act of an individual Christian, and does not suppose the presence of a church necessary, and the administration of ordinances, especially of the Lord's supper, which only can be administered by a church in its associate capacity, there is a wide difference. Taking the editor's views of the nature and design of ordination services among dissenters as correct, he goes on to say, "We have never been able to perceive the smallest propriety, nor to discern the slightest scriptural warrant to restrict the administration of ordinances to recognised ministers." So far as I can see from the New Testament, the pastoral office is the express appointment of the Great Head of the church; and no church is complete without its pastor.

Prior to the ordaining of pastors or elders over the newly-formed societies in Crete, something was "wanting" in the order of their worship, which was to be supplied in filling up the pastoral office. Titus i. 5. Now, two things are here self-evident; first, that the office of the elder or pastor is an essential part of the New Testament church, and ordination to that office is established beyond doubt. Not only are the qualifications to the "office of a bishop" clearly pointed out, but the duties of the office are distinctly laid down. If, however, "to feed the flock," "to bear rule in the church," to dispense public ordinances, all members be equally eligible, then there is nothing peculiar in the pastoral office, and consequently all the directions respecting it are superfluous.

The last statement on which I would offer a remark is, "In our judgment, a church deprived of its pastor might, with the greatest propriety, avail itself for the purpose of the services of any one of its members whom it might deem competent." Now, the fact is, looking at the laws which regulate the order of the New Testament church, no church can appoint any of its members to the pastoral office, unless he possess the requisite qualifications; nor can they delegate to any the duties of the office, unless he is properly called and entrusted with it. The pastoral office itself is not the institution of the church, but of Christ. It is not the creature of the church: nor can the church alter or dispense with it. In this as in all other matters the church is under law to Christ.

S—Nook, Sept. 28th, 1842.

M.

P. S. I feel very much interested in the great movement, and am persuaded that the greatest circumspection is necessary. We must sap the foundation of the present constituency without proclaiming our intentions on every house-top. The late outbreak in these districts has not had a good effect on the minds of the middle classes; but time, wisdom, and energy, will repair the evil. You remember that the last Russian general who entered Turkey, overran the country, placed himself before the walls of Constantinople, and had it all his own; while the poor Turks were defending citadels which no one attacked, and could do no harm.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Noticing a paragraph in your paper of the 21st instant, in which was submitted the necessity of having a complete suffrage almanack for the coming year, I would suggest that a table be prepared, showing whether the cities and boroughs of England and Wales are at present in the hands of Tories or Whigs. The list you have given is not the result of the last election. You will perceive the necessity for having the present return—that the friends in the movement may be prepared to unite all their energies and influence in those cities or boroughs where Tories got in at the last election. And I also fear at another general election there will be a Tory returned for the borough of Stroud, unless the present constituency is kept alive by public meetings, or the distribution of sound political tracts. The last struggle almost put the liberal part of the electors to a nonplus; and in the parish of Horsley the Tories actually had a majority in favour of the Tory candidate; such a result was never known before since Stroud has been incorporated. We worked nearly night and day while the contest was on; and had it not been for the manly conduct of the electors at Stroud there would have been a Tory returned.

AN ELECTOR OF THE BOROUGH OF STROUD.

Nailsworth, Sept. 24.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

At the usual weekly meeting of the council held at the office of the Union, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday last, the following business was attended to:—Letters were read from W. Fraser of Ipswich; Charles Clarke, at Exeter; W. Small, Derby; John Strachan, South Shields; Erastus Rogers, Kingsland green; Phineas Lowther, Hull; George Charlton, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. Fuller, Arbroath; John Collins, at Glasgow; Herbert Spencer, Derby; and William Hughes, Sheffield. We give the following extracts:—

"RESPECTED SIR—Thanks to the successful visits of Messrs Vincent, Sturge, and Albright, who have sown the seeds of democracy in Sheffield that promise an abundant harvest, since our last meeting we have added upwards of sixty new members, most of whom are electors. We rejoice that we have the testimony of more than half of our members that the elective body in Sheffield are fervently attached to the suffrage movement; some whose names stand as beacons for our guide.

"We are desirous that you should send us 200 more cards, per return of post if possible, and we will remit you a post-office order for the same.

Sheffield, Oct. 7th, 1842.

WILLIAM HUGHES."

"DEAR SIR—Last night Mr Vincent and myself went to Paisley, where we met Mr Sharman Crawford. We had an important meeting in the Laigh Kirk (low church), a place capable of holding 2,500 persons: it was crowded to excess. Wherever a human being could be crammed, there was one; and through the windows, as far as the eye could reach, were seen crowds of faces of persons who were listening with deep interest. Mr Sharman Crawford, Mr Vincent, and myself, addressed them. The meeting was continued until half-past eleven o'clock, and the utmost harmony pervaded the assembly. A Complete Suffrage Association was formed, and a list of places was read, at which tickets may be obtained; and, as you are aware, great has been the poverty of the inhabitants at that place, it was announced that the lowest sum taken for tickets would be one penny; and that if any man had not a penny, he might enrol his name without payment, if he approved of the objects and rules of the association; there being no difference in the appearance of the ticket nor in the powers possessed by the holders, every man alike having a vote in the appointment of the office-bearers of the society, and those office-bearers to consist of one half of the electors and one half non-electors. There was not a dissentient voice in the whole meeting; the Provost was in the chair; and a majority of the magistracy of the town taking part in the formation of the society, and being present at the meeting. This, for the third town in Scotland, is something to encourage us. To-night I attend at Pollockshaw; and, as I am informed by the deputation who waited upon me, the Provost of that place will take the chair there. With respect, I remain yours devotedly in the cause of liberty,

Glasgow, Oct. 5th, 1842.

JOHN COLLINS."

"DEAR SIR—I have been making an attempt, during the past week, to set on foot a project for putting a stop to the bribery and treating, which have been gradually increasing at each of our municipal elections. The plan was to draw up a declaration, purporting to come from the alderman and councillors, to the effect that in the next ensuing, and all future elections, they would refrain from treating, open houses, public houses, ward meetings, and all other such means of influencing the votes of the electors. This was first to be signed by a few, who were known to be opposed to the system, and afterwards by them to be carried round for the signatures of the rest; giving each party to understand that the declaration would be published with the names of those who had signed and those who refused, thus inducing them to do through fear, what they might do of their own free will. Another arrangement, and I think a better one, was to call a public meeting of the electors, and having shown them the dangerous evils of the system, get them to pass the declaration, and appoint a deputation to wait upon all the town councillors, and request their signatures to it. At the same time, I proposed to bring forward an anti-bribery declaration to be signed by the electors themselves, and then the town should be canvassed to obtain their signatures. These propositions, although taken up warmly at first, were subsequently allowed to fall through, in consequence of the fear that the Tory candidates would either refuse to sign, or in some way evade the promise, and that they might in consequence gain the election. I think, however, that the idea of a pledge from the electors, not bribed or treated, might, if it were taken up warmly, go far to redeem the country from the corrupt condition into which it has fallen. Just to show what I mean, I have drawn up a rough draft of an

Anti-Bribery Declaration.

"I hereby declare that in all future elections, whether parliamentary, municipal, or of any other kind, in which I may be entitled to vote, I will receive, neither openly nor secretly, any money or other valuable, in return for that vote. I will neither accept from the candidate himself, nor from any of his friends, deputies, or agents, any present or any extra price for articles that I may possess or service that I may perform; neither will I take any refreshment at the expense of the said candidate, his friends, deputies, or agents; but I will abstain from receiving direct or indirect bribe of any kind whatever; and I agree conscientiously to adhere both to the letter and the spirit of this declaration.

(Signed)."

"If an independent society, or one in connexion with the Complete Suffrage Union, were to take up the matter, send out lecturers, and excite the public attention, I think the movement might be attended with great success; no conscientious man could refuse to sign; and when the eyes of the working classes were opened to the punishment they inflict upon themselves, I have no doubt they would come forward numerous. A scheme of the kind would probably be warmly supported by all honest reformers.

Yours, with much respect,
HERBERT SPENCER."

Derby, 28th September, 1842.

It was unanimously resolved—

"That this committee do, for the present, meet every morning at 10 o'clock on business having reference to the approaching conference; the members present to be competent to act, and report their proceedings at the usual weekly meeting."

The President gave a report of the visit he had made to various places in his journey to Edinburgh, with the view of furthering the objects of the Union. In company with Mr Albright he had visited Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, South Shields, Sunderland, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; making in all fifteen towns and cities, in which they had attended twenty meetings, most of them convened by circular, and without public notice; the chief object being to endeavour to remove any prejudice that might exist in the minds of the friends of the people against the principles of the Complete Suffrage Union. The general character of the meetings had been such as to afford encouraging evidence of the advance of the principles of the Union in public favour, and the existence of the best feeling on the part of the working classes towards those of the electoral body, who have evinced a readiness to recognise and advocate their claims to the suffrage.

At Derby they met, in a commodious school room, about 300 persons, comprising many active, intelligent, and influential electors. A deputation from the Charter association of Derby attended and expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation given to some portions of the last address of the Union, on which they put questions.

At Sheffield, the President of the association, a respectable solicitor, in the chair, the Assembly room was crowded with a large and influential company, who listened with great attention to the statements of their principles and views, and afterwards engaged in a very animated discussion, more particularly on the expediency of directing the efforts of the friends of complete suffrage to the attainment at once of all the objects of the Union. Mr Fisher, a merchant and a gentleman of great influence in Sheffield, who avowed his attachment to universal suffrage as the correct principle of parliamentary reform, and another gentleman, thought it might be more expedient to agitate at first for household suffrage. Their arguments were ably replied to by numerous speakers, and the meeting very generally accorded to the sentiment ably argued by one of the speakers to have "faith in the right." Animated by this spirit, the Complete Suffrage union at Sheffield seems likely to do much for the cause.

Two meetings were held at Leeds, in the room of the Leeds Parliamentary Reform association, which has lately dissolved, and by the unanimous voice of a large number of its members is now reconstructed as a Complete Suffrage association. The room was much overcrowded in the evening. The arguments of the *Leeds Mercury*, the propriety of adopting an educational suffrage, the character of the American electoral body, the necessity of a new organisation with a new name, and the subject of the next conference, were spoken to, and the discussions concluded in an harmonious spirit.

At Barnsley the meeting was made open to all, and was ably presided over by Edward Parker, Esq., who resides in the vicinity. The meeting was mostly composed of the operative classes, who, with the few manufacturers, form the great bulk of the population. An excellent spirit of conciliation prevailed, and those present appeared much interested in the exposition made of the views of the Union, and heartily responded to the admirable speech of the Chairman at the close, on the folly of seeking any political reform by a resort to arms.

The meeting at Huddersfield comprised apparently a large proportion both of electors and chartists. An association is just formed at this place. A great many intelligent questions were proposed, and the answers given appeared generally to satisfy the inquirers. At Halifax the meeting, though more limited, was marked by the very lively interest of those present, and resulted in the appointment of a provisional committee, both of chartists and others, to consider the propriety and the mode of connecting Halifax with the National Complete Suffrage Union. An unrestricted attendance took place in the Temperance hall, at Bradford; the chief questions touched upon after the opening addresses, were, the expediency of acting only on our own principles, and the mode of appointing delegates to the next conference. There were many electors present, and we hope union and reconciliation between disaffected parties will result. The market-day at York prevented a meeting, but the principles of the association have many friends, if not open advocates there. At Darlington, a select company, chiefly of the society of Friends, discussed the question of complete suffrage in a friendly conversational manner, and appointed one of their number to convene them together, to consider the propriety of publicly espousing these principles. It is satisfactory to believe, that it will not be from any want of conviction of the justice of these principles, if they do not openly adopt them. Meetings of about 1000 and 700 were collected at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland; and a smaller one took place at South Shields, but from the character, intelligence, and sound principles of many of the friends of the Union, much progress for our principles may be looked for in this district. One circumstance is deserving of remark. Everywhere the best friends of our cause are more or less connected with that of the temperance reformation; and the independent minds of various religious communities are standing forth in behalf of the cause.

CREDITON, DEVON.—Mr Clarke delivered a most able and energetic lecture in this place on Thursday evening, to a very numerous audi-

ence, explanatory of the principles and objects of the Complete Suffrage Union. It was listened to with great attention, and appeared to make a deep and serious impression on the minds of the assembly. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed, proving that the Creditonians are not only always open to imbibe liberal and enlightened views, but that they are able at the same time to make a right use of them. Mr Clarke pointed out most clearly and forcibly the various acts of injustice towards the people, perpetrated by both whig and tory governments; showed that they, the people, had hitherto been made tools of to support either this or that portion of a selfish aristocracy; that at past elections the greatest interest had been professed by candidates in the welfare of the lower classes in order to gain votes, while their conduct as members of parliament had betrayed the most total disregard of any interest but their own, or that of their class. That, with regard to the bishops, while they pretended to preside in the legislature over the interests of religion and morality in the country, they obstructed by every possible means that education which could alone enable the people at large to discover and appreciate the great truths of Christianity; and that when at last they were compelled, in consequence of the efforts of dissenters, to sanction some kind of education, they sought to graft upon it certain creeds and catechisms, for the purpose of bolstering up the tottering hold of episcopacy and orthodoxy upon the minds of the people. That the Income Tax bill which had been proposed and carried by Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of establishing a civil and military despotism throughout the country, throwing unbounded power into the hands of the magistracy, and infringing the just and constitutional rights of the people, would ultimately press with the greatest severity on the working classes; inasmuch as manufacturers will have to add their proportion of this tax to the cost of their articles manufactured, which will inevitably tend to a diminution of employment and a reduction of wages. Mr Clarke touched on various other important topics, and concluded by enforcing on his hearers the importance of their joining the Complete Suffrage Union (a branch of which had been previously established in the town), as the most effectual means by which they would secure a due regard to the interests of the working classes, and destroy the evils of class and partial legislation. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr E. Davey said that, after the very able address which had just been delivered by Mr Clarke, he thought that the meeting could not do less than acknowledge it, and he rose for the purpose of proposing a vote of thanks to him for it. He felt satisfaction in doing so in proportion to the absence of violence and excitement which had marked Mr Clarke's address. The honourable lecturer distinctly stated that he recommended none but the most peaceful, constitutional, and moral means for carrying into effect those plans which he had suggested for their adoption. In this recommendation he, Mr Davey, most fully concurred. He felt glad that an opportunity had been afforded to the inhabitants of Crediton for becoming acquainted with the principles of the Complete Suffrage Union, which he cordially recommended to their consideration and support. It was to him a source of great satisfaction that his attention had been directed to a consideration of those principles, for he believed they were founded in truth and justice. They had received the sanction of a Cartwright, a Palmer, and a Muir, men eminent in political history, and of many of the ablest and most disinterested statesmen of the present day. He had resided in Birmingham, and from his personal knowledge of Mr Sturge, who presided over the association, he placed the utmost reliance in his judgment, discretion, and integrity; and could confidently recommend him as a person to whose charge and management they might safely commit their interests. In coming forward on that occasion to advocate the principles and views of the Suffrage Union, he, Mr Davey, was actuated by no wish to excite or inflame the feelings of the working classes, nor by any desire of personal popularity; but on the contrary, he was governed only by the conviction that unless the middle classes did stand forward and manifest some sympathy for the people under their political wrongs and physical sufferings, consequences might, and he believed would, ensue which it was fearful to contemplate. He rejoiced in the opportunity which was then afforded him of showing to his fellow townsmen, and especially to the working men among them, that he was not one of those who would disregard the evils which pressed upon them; and although he regretted, on some accounts, to find that he stood in that meeting almost unsupported by any of the class to which he might be considered to belong, yet he felt by no means ashamed of the singularity of his position; on the contrary, it was to him a source of pride and satisfaction. He had done, and would continue to do, all in his power to promote the cause he had espoused; and if those who heard him thought he could in any way serve them, his services were at their disposal. He was induced to think that there were very many persons favourable to the views and opinions which they had heard set forth who held back from avowing them only until they saw that the people had received them temperately, and could act upon them without disturbing the peace and good order of society. He had no fear upon this point; and he fully anticipated that ere long the principles to which he referred would become much more fashionable, and obtain a large accession of countenance and support from the middle and more wealthy classes. In conclusion, Mr Davey urged upon all present, whether they now agreed in them or not, to carry home the important views which had been propounded and explained to them that evening, and to give them their most patient, serious, and unprejudiced attention; and moved that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to Mr Clarke. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr Porter, and carried by acclamation. Mr Clarke having briefly acknowledged it, the meeting separated. Many persons immediately took tickets and became members of the Union.

DARTMOUTH.—An association to aid by all the means in its power the complete suffrage movement, is about to be formed here, through the eloquent and powerful addresses delivered by Mr Clarke, to whom the greatest credit is due, for clearness, forbearance, and honest reasoning. Several of the middle classes have joined us here, and men of influence in our town—such as our mayor of last year, and our present justice, two of our counsellors, and about twenty-four ten-pound raters or electors.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A meeting of the Knightsbridge Complete Suffrage Union took place last Wednesday evening, at Thornton's Coffee-house, Brompton. The question proposed for discussion, and opened

by Mr Elmes, was, "The advantage of identifying education with complete suffrage." Various statistics and details were produced, showing the facility with which the Union could institute schools and other means of instruction; the claim for co-operation which would be thereby made on those who object to grant the franchise on account of the alleged ignorance of the working classes, and the severe practical test which would be thus applied to the sincerity of the objectors. A very animated discussion ensued, and the meeting seemed to concur by a very large majority with the views of the opener; and a suggestion for submitting them to Mr Sturge was unanimously adopted.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—The friends of the movement in this town have used every exertion to procure complete suffrage candidates at the ensuing municipal elections; and in nearly every ward throughout the borough such candidates have been nominated.

LEICESTER.—The Leicester Complete Suffrage Association held its monthly meeting yesterday week, at the Town hall, Mr Manning in the chair. The subject for discussion was, "Are governments justified in maintaining the possession of distant or unrepresented territories, either as conquered or ceded by treaty?" Mr George Bown, a radical of fifty-two years' standing, opened the debate in a most able manner, pointing out the great evils which had been entailed upon this country by its colonies, and the little benefit which had accrued from them, and emphatically answered the question in the negative. Mr Winks and Mr John Collier (members of the corporation) concurred in the main with the opener. At the close, the negative was unanimously carried.

EXETER.—A meeting was held at the Subscription rooms, Exeter, on Wednesday evening last, to hear a lecture from Mr Clarke, on the principles of complete suffrage. W. J. P. Williamson, Esq., was called to the chair by acclamation, on the motion of Mr Webber. The room was densely crowded in every part. Mr Clarke was loudly cheered throughout his very eloquent lecture, and at its close, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. A complete suffrage association was formed at the conclusion of the proceedings. The *Western Times*, which gives a full report of Mr Clarke's lecture, thus comments upon it:—

"We have given this report because we wish the aristocracy to be put in possession of the facts, statements, and arguments now advanced in favour of universal suffrage, and the spirit in which they are received by those who compose the auditories of these meetings. The present meeting was attended by the very best samples of the working classes of Exeter—the leading minds of their order. There was also a proportion of the less respectable, whose intelligence and standing in their society was indicated by the coarseness of their garb. But the majority of the meeting was composed of the most intelligent and the best dressed of the order of working men, and all were quiet and attentive, and approving listeners. This lecture has been delivered in various towns of the county; and whatever the aristocracy of the county may think of the abstract principles set forth, they cannot but feel interested in knowing what are the sentiments held by a large and increasing portion of the working classes, who are daily being joined by members of the middle classes. The chief feature of the meeting was the scorn and derision with which all allusions to 'the church' were received."

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Monday week, Dr Smiles, of the *Leeds Times*, in compliance with an invitation from the committee of the Huddersfield Complete Suffrage Association, delivered a public lecture in the Philosophical hall, upon the subject of complete suffrage. Mr Benjamin Robinson, of Lane, in the chair. The attendance was very good. The body of the hall, and a great portion of the gallery was filled, and a large number of the middle classes were present. The lecture was listened to throughout with marked attention and respect, and during the delivery the doctor was frequently cheered with deafening applause. At its close, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman.

BIRMINGHAM.—A numerous meeting of the committee to support complete suffrage candidates at the ensuing municipal election, took place at the office of the Union, on the 6th instant, Mr J. W. Winfield in the chair. Reports were made from eleven wards, returning fourteen councillors, announcing the formation of committees, and the selection of complete suffrage candidates, wherever the test had been refused by the outgoing representatives. The retiring members in the other two wards are favourable, and the committees will be forthwith called together. Comment was made upon the proceedings of the present watch committee (which will be remodeled on the 1st November); it appears to have excited great dissatisfaction, as it has determined to continue the present number of the government police force, and also the use of mortal weapons. An executive central committee, consisting of an active gentleman from each ward, was elected to lend all necessary assistance to the various ward committees, and the meeting then adjourned.

SHEFFIELD.—The friends and members of the Sheffield Complete Suffrage Union held their meeting on Tuesday evening last, in the Assembly rooms, Mr Barker in the chair, when a very interesting paper was read to the meeting, by Mr Marples, explanatory of the principles and objects of the Union. The speaker explained the necessities of government for the preservation of peace, order, and the liberties of the community, ably contrasting the principles of democracy with the present system of aristocracy. In answer to the question of Mr Maycock, the Chairman was happy to inform the meeting, that the cause was progressing in all parts of England and Scotland, and that since the last week's meeting, they had registered in Sheffield more than sixty new members, the greatest part of whom were electors; and it was the intention of the present committee, who were only acting *pro tem.*, to ask the members to elect an efficient sub-committee to carry out the great objects which the society had in view. Mr Kent earnestly urged the necessity of all classes cordially uniting to forward the suffrage movement, and moved "that the members of the Union be convened together on Tuesday evening next, to elect officers to govern the union." It was seconded by Mr Marples, and carried without dissent. Mr Barker informed the meeting that Mr R. R. Moore was expected in town, in the course of a few days, and he would deliver three lectures on subjects connected with complete suffrage, and the effects of monopolies.

HULL.—A meeting was held on Wednesday night, at the Reform rooms, Parliament street, Hull, when a branch of the Complete Suffrage association established at Birmingham, and of which Mr Joseph Sturge is the president, was formed for this town. Mr Lowther was voted to the chair, and after the required names, principally electors, necessary to form a branch association, were given in, a friendly dis-

cussion ensued as to the best method of informing the public mind upon the objects anticipated by the Union, and adding to its moral influence by the acquisition of members. It was resolved that the Chairman should write to Mr Sturge, to ascertain the probability of his paying a visit to Hull on his return from the Edinburgh and Glasgow banquets, and also whether Mr Vincent, or some other leading member of the council could be here to deliver one or more lectures upon the interesting details connected with the question. The meeting adjourned until Monday evening, to receive the answers. Apparently the Hull branch is established under very favourable auspices, and it is hoped by those forming the middle and working classes, to obtain, by moral means, the essential reforms desired by the association.—*Hull Rockingham*.

BANQUET AT GLASGOW.

On Monday evening last this important meeting in honour of the principles of complete suffrage, and to testify respect for Sharman Crawford, Esq., and Joseph Sturge, Esq., two of its most zealous advocates, was held in the City hall. The muster was one of the largest description, and comprised a greater number of the middle class of Glasgow, perhaps, than ever yet assembled for a like purpose. It is estimated that not fewer than 1200 sat down to tea. Most of the leading reformers of the town and neighbourhood were present, and among them was a fair sprinkling of ministers of various denominations. The business of the evening was commenced by the appointment of J. P. Reid, Esq., as chairman, proposed by Dr Smeal, and unanimously approved of.

The Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—I have great pleasure in meeting so numerous an assembly of the friends of liberty and reform to welcome our esteemed and distinguished guests, Mr Sharman Crawford, Mr Joseph Sturge, and the other friends who are with us—great and good men they are who have devoted themselves in constant exertion for the cause of humanity. The purpose of our present meeting with these friends is one of vital importance for the future welfare and best interests of the country—for the obtaining a full representation of the people in the house of Commons upon complete suffrage principles. I need not enlarge upon this subject which will presently be so much more ably advocated by our respected friends. The meeting at Edinburgh last week was one of the most enthusiastic and interesting I ever saw. Until these principles of complete suffrage are obtained, we must continue to be ground down by a selfish aristocracy, who are sacrificing our mercantile and manufacturing interests, and causing misery and wretchedness throughout the land.

The Rev. Patrick Brewster asked a blessing in his usual strong and emphatic manner, and not without a good hard knock at "the monopolisers of the bread of God's people." The company then partook of tea, fruits, and other refreshments, after which the Rev. Mr Campbell returned thanks.

Mr John Rodger then read a few communications from friends of the movement at a distance who were unable to attend this meeting, all of which expressed congratulation and sympathy with the object of the meeting. Amongst others Messrs Joseph Hume, M.P., Wallace, of Kelly, M.P., Mr George Thompson, and a great number of the clergymen of the city, sent letters of apology and concurrence with the principles of complete suffrage.

Mr Charles M'Ewan then shortly addressed the meeting in eulogium of the services of Mr S. Crawford to the cause of radical reform; and concluded, amidst loud cheering, by reading and presenting that gentleman with an address from the complete suffragists of Glasgow.

Mr Crawford replied at great length, and spoke on the various topics connected with parliamentary reform, much to the same effect as the address delivered by him at the Edinburgh banquet. He concluded amidst tremendous cheering, by proposing the sentiment—"The liberty of the people, the only guarantee for national honour, prosperity, and happiness."

The chairman next introduced the Rev. Patrick Brewster, of Paisley, to read an address to Mr Joseph Sturge, who, on rising, was received with great cheering. After some appropriate preliminary remarks, Mr Brewster read a very beautiful address, eulogistic of the services of Mr Sturge to the cause of suffering humanity, and sat down amidst renewed cheering.

Mr Sturge, on rising, was received with loud and continued cheering, during which the whole company stood up. When the excitement had in some measure subsided, Mr Sturge addressed the meeting at considerable length on the same topics as engaged his attention at the entertainment given him in Edinburgh, a full report of which we gave in our last number. He concluded by proposing, "The universality of man's political rights."

Messrs Dunlop of Brocklock, Henry Birkmyre, Malcolm Macfarlane, Rev. Mr Harvie of Calton, John Collins, Henry Vincent, and Rev. C. J. Kennedy of Paisley, followed in eloquent and stirring addresses, which we regret our limits will not allow us to give. The following were the sentiments proposed by the above speakers:—"An union of the honest reformers of all classes essential to the attainment of complete suffrage." "The right of public meeting, and the liberty of the press." "Political equality founded on Christian principles." "The monopoly of legislation the source of all other monopolies." "The competency of the people for the proper exercise of the elective franchise." "The intellectual, moral, and political education of the people." The proceedings occupied from seven until nearly half-past twelve o'clock, until which time the bulk of the large and respectable audience remained apparently deeply interested.

The *Glasgow Post*, in remarking on this subject, says—"The Glasgow banquet was a truly splendid affair. The City hall was not only filled respectably, but the company was precisely of the description we should wish to take an active part in such emergencies as the present. It was an assembly of men earnest in the cause, active and energetic, who are anxious to get possession of the rights so justly claimed by the people, and who are also able and willing to adopt the proper course to obtain them."

THE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.—Never did movement of a political kind appear to spread with more rapidity than the complete suffrage movement in Scotland. The splendid banquets recently given have served as beacons of hope to the middle and working classes, and have excited much interest in all directions. It was a noble sight to see

the body of the great City hall, in Glasgow, crowded with above 1,200 of the respectable and intelligent citizens. It was more gratifying still to see the platform crowded by many old and venerated reformers, "whose accents were aforesweet," and whose voices will, we trust, again be lifted in defence of the people's rights. Among the many meetings now being held, the following may be mentioned as of great import.

PAISLEY.—On Tuesday the 4th ult., an immense meeting was held in the Old Low church. The building was not only crowded, but hundreds lingered near the church yard, unable to obtain admission. At eight o'clock the Provost of the burgh, accompanied by several of the magistrates and councillors, with Sharman Crawford, M.P., John Collins, and Henry Vincent, entered the church amidst loud cheers. The worthy Provost was called to the chair. He expressed his concurrence with complete suffrage principles, and his resolution to aid the movement by all means in his power. Sharman Crawford delivered a plain and powerful speech, in vindication of the people's rights, amidst loud plaudits. John Collins, Henry Vincent, and the Rev. P. Brewster, also addressed the meeting. It is admitted that a more important meeting was never held in Paisley. Steps are taken to consolidate and extend the Union. All was unanimity—not a whisper of opposition. The working men looked all delight and hope; and the middle classes who were present also seemed highly pleased. The Interim committee of the Paisley Complete Suffrage association, held a meeting on Friday night in Mr Kennedy's hall, New street, and enrolled a number of members. Upwards of 300 have already joined the society, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that it will be one of the strongest political unions, in point of number and influence, that ever existed in the town. The members will meet in the same place on the evening of Tuesday the 11th inst., to appoint a council of management, and transact other important business. Of the meeting at Paisley, the *Glasgow Saturday Post* thus speaks:—"At Paisley the reception of Mr Crawford and his friends was of the most cheering description. No such meeting, either as regards numbers, unanimity, or influence, has taken place in that town for many years past; and, in addition to hailing with rapturous unanimity the principles inculcated by the three stranger gentlemen who addressed them, the crowded assemblage of two thousand persons (composed of all classes), which was present, enthusiastically responded to the establishment of a complete suffrage association, by confirming its formation. At Pollockshaws the meeting was equally gratifying, and the circumstance of the chief magistrates of both towns presiding at the meetings, cannot fail to give an *eclat* to the proceedings highly beneficial to the cause."

STIRLING.—In this town an important meeting was held on Wednesday the 5th inst., in the Assembly room, to hear addresses on the complete suffrage movement, from Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., and Henry Vincent. The town is an aristocratic one, having been much under the influence of the whig Lord Dalmaine. The meeting, was, nevertheless, a very large one, and a good sprinkling of electors were present. —Forbes, Esq., of Craigbank, was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed at length by Sharman Crawford and Henry Vincent. A deep interest was excited. All was unanimity. Votes of thanks were unanimously awarded, and the meeting separated in great delight. This borough returns one member in connexion with Dunfermline. The borough will certainly return a complete suffrage candidate at the next election. The last election the contest ran hard between whig and radical.

DUNDEE.—On Friday the 7th, the Thistle hall was literally crammed until the building was unbearable for heat. A more orderly, respectable, and intelligent body of the working and middle classes we never saw crowded together. On Sharman Crawford, Esq., and Henry Vincent, making their appearance, they were loudly cheered. A member of the town council occupied the chair, and Mr Crawford delivered his statesmanlike views, amidst the warmest plaudits. Henry Vincent also addressed the meeting amidst great cheering. Thanks were unanimously voted to Messrs Crawford and Vincent with thundering cheers. All union—no objectors—no questions; the middle and working classes vying with each other in good feeling and zeal. Several new members joined the union. At an election a few days ago a majority of complete suffrage men were triumphantly returned as commissioners of police by the rate payers. Mr Vincent was requested, and consented amidst loud cheers, to give another lecture next week on his return from the banquet that is to be given to him in Aberdeen on Monday. Mr Crawford now returns home.

POLLOCKSHAWS.—On Wednesday evening last, a capital meeting of this town was held in Mr M'Laren's church, at which was present all classes of inhabitants. After a lecture from Mr John Collins, who spoke in his best style, a complete suffrage association was formed, and an influential committee of management appointed to guide its operations. Provost Corbet occupied the chair, and the other magistrates of the burgh graced the meeting with their presence.—*Glasgow Post*.

ABERDEEN.—We are glad in being able to state that Mr Henry Vincent is to be in Aberdeen on Monday, and that the Complete Suffrage association is to hold a banquet, in the Temperance hall, that evening, to celebrate the progress of the movement. The demand for tickets, we understand, is already so great that there is every prospect of the hall being crowded. The leading speaker of the evening will be Mr Vincent; but arrangements have been made for addresses being delivered by other gentlemen, on topics connected with the principles and objects of the association.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

Mr Vincent visits Forfar, Arbroath, Cupar, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Hawick, and then returns to England, taking several English towns on his way home; rest being necessary for him, as he suffers much from weakness consequent upon long, and repeated, and excited speaking.

IRISH SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—It is said that a requisition is about to be presented by the Irish radicals, inviting Mr Sharman Crawford to Dublin, for the purpose of establishing a society based on the principles and views of the "Birmingham Complete Suffrage Association." —*British Statesman*.

THE "WEEKLY CHRONICLE" AND COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.—Somewhat apropos to the article in last week's *Nonconformist*, entitled "No Compromise," is the following paragraph from the *Weekly Chronicle* of the 1st instant. In discussing the question of the complete suffrage

movement, its position and prospects, the editor says, "We have told him (J. Sturge) plainly, that we thought him wrong in launching his new, and emphatically peaceful movement, in the very midst of the Staffordshire outrages. We will now tell him where we think him right, though in doing so we shall differ from some of the most respected of our liberal contemporaries. He is right in taking a great principle as the basis of his agitation, and in refusing to pare it down in order to meet the views of those who cannot go with him upon many points. No bit-by-bit reform can produce popular enthusiasm, and every great change must have enthusiasm at the bottom of it. It is better policy, therefore, in Mr Sturge to lose some portion of the support which he might have obtained from the middle classes by a modification of his proposals, than to alienate the working classes by endeavouring to enlist their sympathies in favour of a change in the representative system, which would suit too many to excite enthusiasm, and so want the first element of success."

The following National Anthem for the new Complete Suffrage Association, is so spirited and appropriate, that we cannot forbear its insertion.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.

Lord from thy blessed throne,
Sorrow look down upon!
God save the Poor!
Teach them true liberty,
Make them from tyrants free,
Let their homes happy be!
God save the Poor!
The arms of wicked men,
Do Thou with might restrain—
God save the Poor!
Raise Thou their lowliness,
Succour Thou their distress—
Thou whom the meanest bless!
God save the Poor!
Give them staunch honesty,
Let their pride manly be,
God save the Poor!
Help them to hold the right;
Give them both truth and might;
Lord of all life and light!
God save the Poor!

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Intelligence from France is destitute of importance. The *Commerce* says:—"It was stated in Brussels, that King Leopold would leave in a few days for Paris, and that his journey was connected with commercial negotiations now pending between France and Belgium. This is now the great question at issue between the two countries. In the mean time the Belgian cabinet is negotiating a loan, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the completion of the railroads now in progress. The negotiation of the loan is in a state of great forwardness with the firm of Rothschild, and the terms are said to be extremely favourable to Belgium. Baron de Rothschild is at this moment in Brussels."

The mission of Mr Henry Ellis to the Brazils had excited some attention in Paris. The opposition journals contend that the approaching termination of the treaty between England and that empire presented to the French government an opportunity for effecting an alliance with the latter, which would necessarily produce important advantages to France, and inflict a heavy injury upon England.

La Presse calls the attention of its readers to the efforts now making by the British government to conclude commercial treaties with Austria and other German states. "This tactic," observes *La Presse*, "merits the most serious attention. If we are to believe what is said, Britain is at this moment making arrangements to unite herself to Germany, by an alliance based on the commercial interests of the two nations; it becomes, therefore, necessary to inquire what is the true position of this country with respect to a power whose influence has always been so fatal to us in the Germanic confederation."

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are uninteresting. The *Gazette* publishes the decree of the Regent, convoking the Cortes for the 14th of November. It was believed that the session would be opened without a speech from the Regent, in order to avoid a debate on the address. The ministry would, at the commencement of the session, call the attention of the Cortes to the budget, which is now nearly prepared, and lay before them a number of bills prepared during the recess. M. Cortina would, in all probability, be elected president of the Chamber of Representatives. The Amnesty bill, drawn up by M. Zumalacarre, the minister of justice, was found too liberal by his colleagues. The publication of that act was accordingly adjourned. M. Zumalacarre proposed to exclude only 25 persons from the benefit of the measure. Financial measures occupied the attention of government beyond all other subjects. The government contemplated to reduce the provincial militia by 25,000 men.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 3rd inst. The guarantees (analogous to our Habeas Corpus act) had been suspended in the district of Marvo; public tranquillity was entirely restored; and the arms and accoutrements of the 30 rebellious soldiers had been given up on the frontier by the Spanish authorities. Several elections for the Cortes would take place in the middle of November, and there was little doubt that the three newly appointed (and all, by a remarkable coincidence, non-parliamentary) ministers would be returned. The law passed by both Chambers for the effective levying of the *decima* was about to be carried into immediate operation.

Assassination was rife in Portugal, and the life of Costa Cabral was said to be threatened.

The financial crisis had been nearly passed through, and on the 1st of October Baron Fayal had completed the payment of £102,500 to the British government, being £40,000 for claims falling due the 1st of September, £50,000 falling due the 1st of October, and £12,500 instalments of the claims decided by the London mixed commission. He had likewise completed the month's payment to all the active classes. The tariff convention had made no definitive progress, but

the new Foreign minister appeared to be actuated by a sincere desire to bring it speedily to a close, and the Portuguese commissioners, under his directions, were active in the discharge of their labours. The basis originally proposed by Portugal would be generally adhered to.

INDIA.

The overland mail arrived on Thursday last, bringing intelligence from Calcutta to the 13th, and from Bombay to the 29th of August. The news is not at all satisfactory in any point of view. The most remarkable fact mentioned is the decision taken by the Governor-general to send forward the troops from Candahar and Jellalabad to Cabul. This decision appears to have been adopted immediately on the receipt of dispatches, which reached India by the mail that left England on the 5th of June. There had previously existed a strong feeling of dissatisfaction, which took its origin from the presumed apathy of the new Governor-general, who having some months back taken himself away from Calcutta, seemed in his retreat at Allahabad to have resolved that the troops should be left to inaction at Candahar, and to suffer a variety of misery at Jellalabad. The soldiers expressed their eagerness to be led against the enemy, and in particular against Akhbar Khan; but the order for the onward movement had been delayed by Lord Ellenborough. The efforts of the government had, however, in the interval been actively directed to supply the troops with every requisite. The force at Candahar, under General Nott, was so well furnished with carriage cattle as to be able in July to move in any direction.

The Candahar army having, on the 30th of July, received the notice for a movement, was ordered to form into two divisions: the one under General England to proceed towards Quetta, and the other, under Gen. Nott, to move to the northward. The latter division has taken the battering train, which fact indicates a disposition not to spare the Afghan fortresses, and especially Ghuznee and Cabul. The abandonment of Candahar seems to be decided on; for a general destruction of guns, ammunition, and small arms, which could not be conveniently removed, was stated to have taken place. Among other arrangements, the distribution of warm clothing to the Bengal troops was not neglected. The report at first circulated among General Nott's division was, that they were to proceed from Candahar towards Ferozepore via Khelat-y-Ghilzie, and Dera Ismeal Khan. This line of route, a part of which is unknown to Europeans, was considered to be but a feint.

The position of the force at Jellalabad under General Pollock, during the months of June and July, had attracted much attention; the difficulties which surrounded them would seem to have been exaggerated. It is now stated there was abundance in the camp of every necessary, but not of luxuries. The principal want was beasts of burden. The force at Jellalabad was considerable; for besides the "illustrious" garrison, which had, under General Sale, withstood the siege of Akhbar Khan, and the troops that stormed the Khyber pass under General Pollock, a considerable body of Sikhs was collected there, to whose custody it was said that the fortress of Jellalabad and the care of the Khyber pass were to be intrusted after the retirement of the British.

On the 13th of July a new negotiation on behalf of Akhbar Khan was commenced; Captain Troup, who had been major of brigade in the British contingent to Shah Soojah, and who is one of the prisoners, came to Jellalabad; he was accompanied by a Candahar chieftain. The object of his mission was, under pretence of making terms for the restoration of the prisoners in exchange for the reinstatement of Dost Mahomed, to gain time, and to delay operations until the approach of another winter should be sufficient to paralyse the movements of the Indian troops. But those negotiations had, as far as Akhbar Khan was concerned, tended to no purpose; and several letters brought by Captain Troup from the prisoners, both females and males, addressed to their friends in India, have contributed to allay the great anxiety felt on their account. They were then confined in a fortress five miles distant from Cabul, the approach to which is rather difficult. Some of them were allowed to move about the mountains, and to ride in small parties into Cabul. Lady Sale, who occasionally botanised, was always guarded by two Affghans.

The most accredited report respecting the real position of Akhbar Khan was, that he had appointed himself vizier under Futteh Jung, the son and nominal successor of Shah Soojah, but that he was not in favour with the inhabitants of Cabul, over some of whom he exercised the most horrible tyranny, and who also appeared to dread the approaching vengeance of British troops. The Kuzzilbashies, a strong party in that town, were opposed to him. He was, therefore, compelled to act with some moderation towards the prisoners, for the people of the town and district looked to them being protected by Futteh Jung as the acknowledged representative of his father in the alliance with the British. The report circulated some months ago, that Akhbar Khan intended to take the prisoners, in case of his being hard pressed, over the Hindoo Khosh into Bokhara, had lost credit; for it was said that the King of Bokhara, although he treats Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly, his present captives, with great rigour, does not wish for more Feringhees; and having subdued the Chieftain of Kohan, and gained influence with the Walee of Kholoom, had obliged the latter to refuse permission to Akhbar Khan to take those prisoners through the passes. It was, therefore, supposed that on the arrival of the British troops from Jellalabad and Candahar at Cabul, the domination of the son of Dost Mahomed would speedily be terminated. Simultaneously with the receipt of the order by General Nott, an advance movement had been effected from Jellalabad by Captain Broadfoot, who took post on the 24th of July at a small fort fifteen miles from Jellalabad, at which fort it was supposed that a part of the force from that fortress would soon arrive.

Most of the Affghans in and around Cabul were stated to entertain great alarm, and were begging written notes and little bits of scribbled paper from the prisoners to serve as tokens for their preservation. It appeared to be expected in some usually well informed quarters that little or no opposition would be made to the advance of the British.

Lord Ellenborough, it was said, was about to proceed from Allahabad to Simla. The army of reserve was ordered to assemble in November next on the Sutledge. The presence of this army so near the Sikh frontier was supposed to have some object in relation to the dissatisfaction and disturbances prevalent among them; but the real fact ap-

pears to be, that it is collected to be useful in case of necessity. For the same reason a corps of observation is to be formed in Scinde, of troops sent from Bombay, in addition to those under General England, as soon as the monsoon terminated. This corps is to be under the command of Sir Charles Napier.

The transports sent from England with the reinforcements had arrived. The 78th Highlanders and 86th regiments, having made rapid passages, reached Bombay in the beginning of August. Some of the men had died of the cholera.

The 28th regiment, from New South Wales, had also arrived there. The examination into the causes of the Cabul disasters was continuing under the superintendence of Mr Cameron, the law commissioner.

The removal of the troops from Jellalabad appeared to be necessary, as sickness prevailed, and several officers had died there since the arrival of General Pollock. Every preparation was making at the period of the latest intelligence for a speedy movement.

In a postscript it is stated that the troops were to march from Candahar on the 8th, 9th, or 10th of August, and that rumour asserted that Akhbar Khan, whose great object was delay, had sent another of his prisoners, Captain Lawrence, on to Jellalabad, to try to make some further arrangements.

Several shipwrecks had occurred; among them were mentioned that of the *Adele* from Bombay for Mauritius, of the *Copeland* from Liverpool to China, of the *Martha Ridgway*, and the *Two Sisters*, in the Eastern seas.

The fall of rain in Bombay for ten days previous to the departure of the mail, had been very great. It was stated that the overflowing of the Ganges had done considerable injury to the indigo crop.

CHINA.

The news from China is to the 7th of June, and is very meagre. It contains the account of the capture of Chapoo, on the 18th of May, which was effected without loss to the British; but when the troops were moving through the town, violent resistance was made from a Josse house, into which some Tartar soldiers had retreated; who, fearing that if they surrendered they would be cut to pieces, unexpectedly fired on some British companies. Colonel Tomlinson, of the 18th Royal Irish, was killed, and Colonel Mountain, and Captain Campbell, and Lieut. Jodell, wounded. Nothing further is said about the Emperor's retreat into Tartary.

WEST INDIES.

The papers from Barbadoes give an account of an awful tornado, but which, fortunately, had not committed any extensive ravages. This whirlwind is described by parties who were in the country at the time, for it does not appear to have been felt in Georgetown, as one of the most appalling ever witnessed. At first the appearance about a mile off was that of a formidable fire, large bodies of smoke being perceived with fragments of wood, apparently parts of a house cast in the midst of it into the air. Immediately after it approached half a mile nearer, sweeping round a second dwelling, which it tore into atoms with a loud rumbling noise, passing the residence of the writer at the distance of 100 yards only, unroofing a mansion and tearing up trees in its progress. In one of the houses a woman was killed, a young man dangerously hurt, and a child slightly injured. A riot had been got up by 500 or 600 negroes, who attacked the house of a gentleman against whom they entertained an ill-feeling, on account of the prosecution of one of their body for a robbery; but the ringleaders had been subsequently arrested. In Jamaica seasonable rains had fallen, and the plantations looked well. The prospect for the crops was good, but labour was scarce, the wages demanded being too high. The colonists complain of the want of capital, which was not less productive there than in the mother country, and regret that the monied interests here have so low an estimate of Jamaica property, and will not invest some of their surplus assets in it. Specie continued to be exported from the colony, and there was an expectation that ere long it must rise to a premium. Trade at Jamaica was still depressed, but a revival was looked for in the intercourse with South America, and the question was mooted as to the propriety of allowing a free trade with Hayti, which does not at present exist. The agricultural societies established in the colony are represented to be rendering good service. The crops at Demerara are expected to be larger this year, and the necessity of the times, it was expected, would lead to improved methods of cultivation.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

A crowded meeting of the councils of the metropolitan chartists' localities assembled on Thursday night in general council, at the National Charter hall, Old Bailey, for the purpose of agreeing as to the course which the chartists, as a body, had best pursue, in connexion with the efforts at present making by government to put down public discussion by government prosecutions. Mr Keen, of Walworth, in the chair. Mr Brown, an operative, moved the following resolution, which was carried:—"That the secretaries present give in their names and residences, in order that they might be communicated with, and brought together on any case of emergency, and at a moment's notice. The appointment of 'class investigators' was moved and seconded, to visit the localities once a week, with a view of looking after the security of the funds raising for the benefit of the 'political victims, and of better organisation;" but the motion, after a long discussion, was withdrawn, on an understanding that the system of 'collection books' would supersede 'class investigators,' who might be regarded as illegal. Mr Drake, in putting his motion, stated that he had studiously made use of the words 'class investigators' to guard against illegality, which might be affixed to their proceedings had he used the word 'inspector.' Sundry other resolutions were moved and seconded.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Metropolitan Parliamentary Reform association was held last Wednesday evening, at the Cambrian tavern, Castle street, to consider the principles of the association. Mr Westerton, Mr Duncombe, Dr Lobskin, Messrs Morton, &c., having addressed the meeting, Mr Ross suggested a conference of the middle and working classes. Mr Duncombe said, that when they were sufficiently organised a conference would take place, in some large room in the metropolis. Mr Blackmore, a chartist, observed that after the cordial expression of sympathy that had been mani-

festated toward the working classes by the gentlemen that evening, forming the middle class, he had no doubt but that, at the next meeting, he should be able to induce many working men to come forward. Several other individuals being desirous to address the chair, the meeting, at twelve o'clock, was adjourned to Wednesday night next.

The East India Company, it is reported, have effected some financial arrangement, by which the Bank of England will be relieved of two millions of specie. The rumour is, that the money is wanted to supply the expenses of the Affghan war.—*Chronicle*.

THE TARIFF AND CORN LAWS.—The contracts which have been recently taken for the supply of meat, flour, and other provisions, to the various parishes and unions of the metropolis, for the ensuing six months, have been considerably lower in price than has been given for some years past. In the parish of St Mary, Lambeth, the contract for the supply of meat was 5d. the stone of eight pounds under that of the former period, and the price for the sack of flour was 5s. less per sack. The contract was for the supply of 260 stone per week for the in-door and out-door poor, and for 30 sacks of flour a week. The effect will make a difference of about 140% in the meat, and about 195% in the flour; and, taking into consideration other provisions, the saving will be about 400% for the six months to the parish.

Mr Cubitt is now planting a new square on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, to be called St George's square, extending from Besborough place to the river. It will be 1,170 feet wide, and 1,213 yards long. Mr Cubitt is also going to erect a chain pier at the foot of Vauxhall bridge, for the accommodation of the steamers. The new road that is now making from the bridge to pass through those elegant squares, in a line, will be opened to Albert gate in November.

WATER.—The combination among the water companies to raise their charges for serving the public with water, has led to a revival of the old project of bringing a supply of pure water from the Thames above Barnes, where it may be procured free from the filth and pollution which enters into the river nearer the metropolis. The project was supported some years since by Sir Robert Peel. The water, it is said, will be conveyed by pipes or an aqueduct to Lambeth and Vauxhall.

DREADFUL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, about five o'clock, a shocking accident occurred to a number of individuals proceeding from Greenwich to Croydon fair. When the coach arrived at Beckenham, one of the horses shied, and began to kick and plunge furiously. All efforts to restrain the animals were in vain; the coach ran against the kerb, and the whole of the passengers were precipitated into the road, and more or less severely injured. One gentleman had several of his ribs fractured. A female of the name of Mary Killick was thrown under the coach, the vehicle being upon her. Upon being extricated she was found to be nearly in a lifeless state. The unfortunate party were conveyed to a surgeon's in the immediate neighbourhood, where their wounds were dressed, and they received every attention. Mary Killick was conveyed to St Thomas's hospital, where she lies in a dangerous state. The other persons, after some time had elapsed, were sufficiently recovered to be sent to their respective homes. The coachman had his skull fractured.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 12.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.—Lord Abinger delivered a lengthy charge to the grand jury at Liverpool, on Monday, which for bigotry and violence of language, far exceeded his former one. It was composed almost entirely of attacks upon the Anti-corn-law League, and the chartists. This learned judge—this renegade whig—whom Lord Fitzwilliam used to return for the borough of Peterborough, who went to Norwich, as he himself termed it, as "a city of refuge," and who did more in his unblushing bribery there, to sap the political and social morality of that city, than all the efforts to do good by religious men of all denominations have been able to counteract, vents his toriyism in the most ignorant comments upon universal suffrage, &c.; and takes upon himself to be the guardian, *par excellence*, of public opinion. We venture to assert, that there is scarcely a single man, whose office leads him to animadvert upon human wickedness, in whose history will be found crowded a greater mass of political infamy. The judges sat separately in the three courts. Before Lord Abinger five persons were indicted for assaulting Thomas Shipman, and stealing fifty loaves of bread. They were found guilty, and sentence was deferred. James Kelly and two others were then indicted for a riot and attempt to demolish the mills of Messrs Stirling, at Manchester. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year. John Hickey and five others were found guilty of a second attempt on the same mill, and received a similar sentence. Before Mr Baron Alderson several prisoners were found guilty of riots at Manchester, but sentence was deferred. Before Mr Justice Cresswell similar trials took place, and all the prisoners were found guilty, but sentence was deferred.

At Stafford, on Monday, the trial of the prisoners for the attack upon the Rev. Mr Aitken's house has been brought to a conclusion. All the prisoners were found guilty, except three, Kelsall, Deane, and Spode. Sentence was deferred. Before Mr Baron Rolfe, John Room and five others were found guilty of an assault upon Benjamin Benton, and sentenced to transportation for life. Yesterday sentence was passed by Chief Justice Tindal upon the persons convicted of the demolition of Dr Vale's house. Six of them were transported for twenty-one years, one for fifteen years, and six for ten years; four were imprisoned for twelve months, three for four months, and one for two months. Arthur O'Neil was placed at the bar; and an application was made by Mr Lee, his counsel, to traverse till next assizes. The Chief Justice said he would consider it, and give his decision to-day. Cooper, the Leicester chartist, was then brought up, charged with several others with demolishing the house of Mr W. Parker. Cooper's case was taken alone, and he challenged the whole of the jury. The trial was proceeding when the express left. Before Barons Parke and Rolfe various trials for rioting are proceeding, but no further sentences have been pronounced.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of wheat is small of both English and foreign. Very little business is doing, as the sellers hold back for Monday's prices, which the buyers are not willing to give.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"James Humphrys" received.
 Thanks to our correspondent in Glaston.
 Can the Edinburgh correspondent, who offers us a suggestion, note down in detail the objection he wishes to see answered?
 "Pen and Ink." We are sorry that we are utterly unable to assist him. His hints are under consideration.
 "D. G." Respectfully declined.
 "Beta." Declined with thanks.
 "Hibernia." Under consideration.
 "One of the Middle Class." Perhaps he is right, and as opportunity serves, we may address ourselves to the task which he recommends us.
 "William Fuller." A corrected form of the address has since been issued.
 "Civis," declined.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For 8 lines 5s. 0d. For 16 lines... 7 0 For 24 lines... 9 0
 10..... 5 6 18..... 7 6 26..... 9 6
 12..... 6 0 20..... 8 0 28..... 10 0
 14..... 6 6 22..... 8 6 Every additional 2 lines, 6d.
 * Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842.

SUMMARY.

"A falling revenue; a high retaliatory tariff in Germany; hundreds of men taking their trials for insurrections into which they have been goaded by distress; the horrors of war; the insolence of pampered aristocracy—these are the titles to that little volume of events comprised in this week's newspaper."

Sir Robert Peel, anxious as he is, or professes to be, to equalise our national income and our expenditure, has yet to learn, that the more he lashes the public, the more the public won't go. By the quarterly abstract of the revenue, just issued, there appears on the total income of the year, a net increase of but 355,981*l.* The decrease in the excise is set down at 733,448*l.*; in stamps, at 139,712*l.*, and in taxes at 62,233*l.* This decrease, which tells a piercing tale of the increasing destitution of the people, is made up by the income tax, of which 313,884*l.* was paid in the last quarter; by the Post office, which for the year exhibits an increase of 165,000*l.*; and by miscellaneous items to the amount of 477,803*l.* The increase of customs during the last quarter has been 206,760*l.* The decrease of the total revenue during the quarter ending Oct. 10th, 1842, as compared with the quarter ended 1841, is 67,473*l.*; and this, notwithstanding the large importation of corn, and the operation of the property tax upon funded property. What Sir Robert's view of this state of things may be, we are, of course, unable to conjecture, but we take it that his income tax will not be all clear gain.

The overland mail arrived on Thursday last, bringing intelligence from Calcutta to the 14th, and from Bombay to the 29th of August, and from China to the 7th of June. The troops at Candahar and Jellalabad, have been ordered to move forward upon Cabul. The Affghans appear to have treated the ladies, who are now prisoners in their hands, with great respect. An army of reserve was ordered to assemble in November next, on the Sutledge; and a corps of observation is to be formed in Scinde, to be under the command of Sir Charles Napier. Rumours assert that Akhbar Khan, whose great object is delay, had sent on to Jellalabad another of his prisoners, Captain Lawrence, to try and make some further arrangements. The intelligence from China is of the same tenour as that which has been received, month after month, for some time back. Things there are very much *in statu quo*, and the poor inhabitants of the celestial empire, are condemned to carnage, which, inflicting untold misery upon them, brings neither honour nor profit to ourselves.

From the *Leeds Mercury* we learn that the German Customs' Union have dealt another "heavy blow and great discouragement" to British commerce by raising their tariff. This is probably to be ascribed in part to the spirit of retaliation provoked by our own landlord policy. At home we see the fruits of that policy in the special commission now sitting in the north. The dissatisfaction of our own people, and prohibitory import duties by foreign states, are the price we have to pay for keeping up the rent-rolls of lordly families. There is but one movement competent to grapple with and master the deadly foe to British prosperity, and it is the movement for complete suffrage. Happily, it is proceeding with unexampled rapidity, as the records of our own columns will amply testify; and the banquet at Glasgow held on Monday week last, of which we have been unable to give more than a very abridged account, will serve to inspire the friends of the cause with unmixed satisfaction and sanguine hope.

INTOLERANCE OF THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGISTS.

"Cas. Will you go see the order of the course?
 Bru. Not I.
 Cas. I pray you, do.
 Bru. I am not gamesome: I do lack some part
 Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.
 Let me not hinder, Cassius, your desires;
 I'll leave you."

ACCORDING to modern phraseology, this Brutus, "the noblest Roman of them all," was a most intolerant fellow. He had a mind of his own. He chose to obey its dictates. He was not to be wheedled by the "I pray you do" of his fellow-patriot, Cassius. The liberty he took for himself he freely granted to others. "I'll leave you," cuts short all dispute. "This is my way—if that is yours, take it."

We doubt whether any charge which has hitherto been seriously preferred against the Complete Suffrage Union is more absurd than that of intolerance. Either the common meaning of the term is obsolete, or it is, in the present instance, most egregiously misapplied. We had always understood the word to mean, not a firm adherence to our own opinion, but an indisposition to allow to others that freedom of thought and action to which they are as unquestionably entitled as ourselves. But it seems we were wrong. A movement based upon the principles of peace, sobriety, and moral suasion—a movement which seeks the political realisation of the equal rights of all—a movement which has done its utmost to discourage violence, and which has uniformly frowned upon the remotest attempt to interfere with the liberty of others—but a movement which aims at what it professes, and nothing short of it, is characterised by the whole whig press as insufferably intolerant. Now, it may not be amiss to analyse this curious charge—to examine the kind of stuff of which it is compounded—to see how it can be brought to bear—and, by this means, to qualify ourselves for ascertaining with accuracy the precise distance to which we ought to be scared by it from our ultimate object.

Perhaps, then, we may be allowed to put into court, as a sort of preliminary justification of the position in which we find ourselves placed, and for occupying which we are exposed to such grave censure, a brief reference to the advantages which may always be anticipated for a great cause from conducting it upon principle. Such a course saves an immense amount of altercation. It insures to the agitating body compactness, internal strength, political indivisibility. It impresses upon it the stamp of honesty, and throws around it the air of sincerity. It is an effectual guarantee against mistakes. Whilst it exhibits truth to antagonists with transparent clearness, it also prevents them from any very successful attempts to mystify it. It makes the line of duty plain, intelligible, and easy. It secures steadiness of progress, soundness of growth. It baffles all the arts of the crafty, and leaves them under no temptation to set political snares. Gradually, it acquires a character—wins confidence—attracts to itself, by the mere force of unity of purpose, whatever is tending the same way—and, at last, creates an enthusiasm in its favour which not the most dexterous trimming could ever have inspired. It has been said that all who have achieved great and important changes in society have been men of one idea. It may with equal truth be affirmed, that no extensive political triumph has been gained in the absence of an inflexible determination to carry some one definite point. The doctrines of the Complete Suffrage Union may be good or bad—founded in truth or conceived in error. Be this as it may, one thing is tolerably certain, that if the advocates of those doctrines really intend to establish them, their policy must be resolute, decided, unalterable. This alone will give them the moral power necessary to success. Extreme opinions, or such as are so regarded by a large proportion of society, can only be taken up with advantage by unswerving honesty. They who take possession of them must do so once for all—must entrench and fortify their position, and hoist their colours there—and must make it the basis of all operations, aggressive or defensive.

Thus much *in limine*. It may now be worth while to inquire wherein the intolerance of this decisive policy consists.

We are not, for a moment, disposed to deny that there are thousands of political reformers, of various shades of opinion, who, although unable to admit complete suffrage, are yet really interested in the advance of political liberty. The logical inconsistency of these men is not now under review—their integrity we are quite ready to allow. They either constitute a majority of reformers, or they do not. If they do, how can they charge complete suffragists with intolerance? If they do not, why should the movement defer to their judgment? May not a minority take its own course without trenching upon the fair rights of the majority? Call them foolish, or obstinate, if you please—but how are they intolerant? Is not the intolerance on the side of those who, because they are a majority, insist upon the minority's voting as they vote? "This is our road," say the many—"Take it," say the few, "we prefer to pursue this." "Nay, but," argue the many, "you are the few, and are bound, therefore, in reason to come with us." On which side is the intolerance? But, supposing reformers who stop short of complete suffrage to be the minority, and assuredly, taking into calculation the whole population, enfranchised and unenfranchised, they are, what ground have they to sustain their charge of intolerance preferred against the majority for acting up to their own views? We do not compel them to go along with us. If it so happen that their present position is such as to disable them from giving effect to their votes, that is not our fault but their misfortune. When great antagonistic principles come to a death-grapple, middle, or as they would call themselves, moderate men, are sure to be in an awkward predicament, and to be exposed to a cross fire. It always has been so—it always will be so—it is in the nature of things that it should be so. But what then? Are we never to fire because they persist in being in the way? If their party interest suffers in consequence of our tactics, we are not responsible for that. Our object is to master rampant aristocracy. If, in reaching that object, a certain portion of reformers is put *hors de combat*, we cannot help it. It is their own choice, not ours. Every shot we fire is aimed directly at the common foe. We have selected our position with a view to ultimate triumph. If moderate reformers, in consequence, find themselves in difficulty, that is the ill fortune of their moderation. They have no right to insist upon it that, because they think the most cautious policy the wisest, none shall attempt a bolder game than themselves.

Possibly, however, we have mistaken the precise bearing of the charge in question. The intolerance of which we are held to be

guilty, may be thought to be leveled at representatives, rather than the body of moderate reformers. Men who have led us in former battles, it may be urged, ought not now to want our support. If they cannot come up to our standard, they ought to be tolerated for past good deeds. This is a specious doctrine, but utterly unsound. It involves the notion, that the relation between the representative and the represented is entered into, with a view to please the former, not to serve the latter. We do not choose members, whether municipal or parliamentary, to further their interests, but those of the public. They are but lenses, through whose medium opinion may converge upon one common centre. If they answer not that purpose, they had better not be—for, in such case, they serve only to keep up a delusion. We know of but one duty which an elector owes to the member who represents him—to see to it that his vote is the embodiment of the opinion of those who elected him. When, however, the main end for which a representative is chosen is frustrated instead of forwarded—when he represents no longer, but misrepresents—his dismissal from his post is not merely allowable—it becomes a duty which no private considerations should be permitted to set aside. The complete suffragists, entertaining as they do principles of high import, and believing that the destiny of this empire, for weal or woe, is bound up with the success or failure of their present movement, might well be charged with a dereliction of duty, if they do not honestly aim, at every opportunity, to give them a full representation in the councils of the nation—and by consenting to, and abetting, the return of men openly opposed to their own views, they would expose themselves to the charge of treachery to a great cause. Scared by the foolish cry of intolerance, they would stumble, in their flight, upon unfaithfulness—and to avoid an unjust condemnation, would commit a real crime.

Another word in refutation of this *mal-apropos* charge. Let us change the tables. Let the prosecutor be put into the dock.

"Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur."

The whig press denounces complete suffragists as intolerant, because, by the system of voting *only* for men holding their own principles, they virtually nullify the franchise of moderate reformers. Be it so. But what is the position which these moderate reformers have assumed? Why, that a large majority of their countrymen shall have no vote at all. They cannot tolerate equal rights. They wish to continue in exclusive possession of political power. And because we refuse to help forward their designs, and resolve to give a fair chance to our unenfranchised brethren to be represented in the imperial legislature, and in our municipal bodies, we are to be set down as intolerant. Surely, a man, with only half his mind's eye open, may perceive that our one object is to put down the intolerance of the represented classes. Some consideration, surely, is due to non-electors. Or does virtue consist in carrying out the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," towards them only who happen to have a vote? The fact is, this absurd charge against us, when fairly examined, resolves itself into the complaint of the American slave-holder, "Do you call this a land of freedom, where a man may'n't wallop his own nigger?"

DUCAL SWAGGER.

"Let his grace go forward,
And dare us with his cap like larks."

WHEN dukes grow angry, the Anti-corn-law League may well tremble. There is a sublimity in their wrath which may appal the stoutest heart. The barest prospect of it ought to have instantly suggested to the minds of those who compose the council, the language as well as the policy of Master Bottom the weaver—"Masters, you ought to consider with yourselves. To bring in, shield us, a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing, for there is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living, and we ought to look to't." Some such thought as this, surely, moved the compassionate mind of the Duke of Cleveland. A sort of correspondence was forced upon him by the Anti-corn-law League, and it was necessary that he should roar for the benefit of his order. Lest, however, the council should be too violently alarmed, he takes the most condescending care to let them know, that, although a duke by title, he is a very so-so, common-place sort of man by nature—but that if his position constrains him to make loud pretensions, and assume lordly airs, neither his ability nor his temper is likely to do much harm. He has, therefore, taken the further advice of our shrewd friend Bottom: "Nay, you must name his name, and half his face must be seen through the lion's neck, and he himself must speak through, saying thus, or to the same defect. 'Ladies, or fair ladies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would entreat you, not to fear, not to tremble; my life for yours. If you think I have come hither as a lion, it were pity of my life: no, I am no such thing; I am a man, as other men are; and there indeed let him name his name, and tell them plainly he is Snug the joiner.'" The Duke of Cleveland has put on his title of fearful grandeur, walks before the public, looks fiercely at the Anti-corn-law League, and wags his tail. But oh! the consideration of his grace for the lowly infirmities of mortal nature. Lest we should be all driven, as the Americans have it, "into the middle of next week," with mingled admiration and fear, the duke puts half his face through the slit of his disguise, and tells us plainly he is Snug the joiner. All which we proceed to illustrate.

It appears that his grace the Duke of Cleveland, in his castle of Raby, assembled on a festive occasion his numerous tenants. The cloth having been removed, the great lord felt it his duty, having fed the hungry, to enlighten the ignorant. From his chair of state, he dispensed such instructions on the corn laws as might correct some foolish notions which his tenantry had been wont to entertain in the days of his father, and to guide them to a suitable and pro-

fitable exercise of the elective franchise. There can be but little doubt that they whom his grace's fare had cheered, thought it but fair to cheer him in return; and, doubtless, unknown to him, but evidently with a full knowledge of his wishes, some friend furnished a report of his grace's speech to the *Durham Advertiser*, which report was duly copied into the *Mark Lane Express*. Well, the council of the Anti-corn-law League got hold of it, and anxious that so promising a scion of nobility should have an opportunity of studying the corn law question more fully, they transmitted him certain printed documents called tracts, to the contents of which they requested his attention, in a very dispassionate and respectful note. His grace's reply is, in substance, as follows:—

"The writer of this letter styles himself the chairman of the Anti-corn-law League; and, however despicable this faction has become in the opinion of the people of England, not less detestable for their false assertions than for their seditious and unconstitutional conduct, I could not have conceived that any one of its members could have had the boldness to lecture me upon what I am supposed to have stated at a private dinner in my own castle, given solely to my own tenantry, where not only no newspaper reporter was present, but no stranger whatever. As I do not read the *Mark Lane Express* I know not what was there inserted, nor am I answerable for what it did insert; but for you as a stranger to write to me in a public capacity, venturing to lecture me for my private opinions, because they differ from your own, is a kind of impertinence which I treat with that contempt which it deserves."

How far the limits of human courage transcend his grace's expectations, the first step of the Anti-corn-law League is by no means a fair test. Truly, even that step is sufficient to strike us dumb with wonder at their temerity. What! are dukes to be written to? Can they derive instruction from the tracts of mortal men? Are they not born legislators, filled with hereditary wisdom, and incapable of erring, even when their own interest strongly sways them to incorrect conclusions?

"Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves."

How could the Anti-corn-law League commit the mistake of supposing that dukes want information, or need to be reasoned with? Well might his grace of Cleveland write that such an attempt "has filled him with astonishment." The good man has evidently never been used to it. Dukes make arguments, not find them,

"As who should say,
I am Sir Oracle, and when I speak,
Let no dog bark at me."

Will it be believed, however, that the council of the League, no ways intimidated by his grace's wrath, forthwith send Mr Acland to prick his swollen importance, and let out a still more inflamed effusion of his vanity. Mr Acland was dispatched by the council to lecture to these same tenants of the Duke of Cleveland; and so Mr Acland, upon his arrival in the neighbourhood of Raby castle, notifies his intention to the Duke in a smart epistle. Wondering yet more at the insolence of these upstarts, the Duke says, in his reply to Mr Acland—

"I have hesitated for some time as to whether I should answer your letter or not; and, perhaps it would have been the wisest course to pursue merely to treat it with silent contempt, as it is certainly not my intention, nor have you any right to ask me, to enter into any controversial dispute with you as to the nefarious designs or false doctrines promulgated for party objects, without regard to truth, by the anti-national party styling itself the Anti-corn-law League."

"It appears that you are the hired instrument of that party, ready to undertake any duty, however mean."

To this, Mr Acland puts in a clever rejoinder, which would have been keener, if it had been less coarse, and somewhat more effective, if it had been wholly devoid of egotism. We have but one remark to make upon the Anti-corn-law lecturer's feat. He has cloven Cleveland through the scull, and has laid open to a wondering world the fact, that a man may be a powerful and influential legislator in this kingdom, and yet be a consummate fool—that he may wear the title of a duke, without knowing one of the duties of a gentleman.

HORRORS OF WAR.

OUR readers know that the war in China is nothing more than a huge smuggling expedition, undertaken to force upon the Chinese a noxious drug the growth of our Indian colonies, and the source of enormous wealth to our Indian merchants. We now stand in the same relation to China as we should to France had that country confiscated English goods, contraband by her laws; and had we undertaken a war, not merely to gain compensation, but to compel a forbidden traffic. To be sure we dare not thus act towards France—she is too powerful to be treated with wanton injustice. But China is weak, and incapable of coping with the discipline of our troops. She presents, therefore, an easy prey to our cupidity, and most probably is destined to add another item to the black catalogue of wrong, which has hitherto signalled every step in the history of British colonial aggression.

Our readers know that this is the high moral ground a professedly Christian government has taken, in its intercourse with a nation of heathens and barbarians. But our readers do not perhaps know, because they do not watch the details of our progress, the crime, the bloodshed, the massacre, which attend that progress. The glorious victories we have obtained in the celestial empire, bear no faint resemblance to the fusilladings which deluged the streets of Nantes and of Lyons with blood, during the worst period of the French revolution. The Chinese, in their tens of thousands, have been ranged before our troops; but utterly ignorant of military tactics, and apparently wanting in physical courage, the contest has been on our side indiscriminate slaughter, and on theirs helpless resistance. Even Sir Nicholas Tindal, who dwells with gratification

upon the courage of English soldiers in quelling an unarmed populace, would withhold his praises from the soldiers engaged in the Chinese war. If we descend from this leading characteristic of our unholy warfare, to the incidental miseries which we suffer and inflict, we find the dark and sanguinary outline of the picture but too appropriately filled up. The accounts brought by the last Indian mail tell us that, although our soldiers go unscathed by bullet or bayonet from the field of battle, they are yet trapped beyond the lines of their encampments and strangled by the natives. A melancholy fate to befall our own countrymen; but a fate to the similitude of which all are liable who allow themselves to be used for the vile purposes of war. One incident of unusual atrocity is narrated in the account which appeared in the *Morning Herald*. On the 18th of May we captured Chapoo. While our army was filing into the town, a body of Tartars who had retreated into a Joss house (i. e., an idol house), unexpectedly fired and killed several officers. The soldiers, infuriated by the sudden attack, set fire to the Joss house, and then shot the unhappy wretches who were driven hence by the flames. The Tartars fought desperately, and all perished with the exception of forty who yielded when the roof of the Joss house had fallen in. A notable achievement this for British valour, and one on which we scarcely dare trust ourselves to animadvert. The Tartar ambushade, no doubt, roused all the bad passions of our soldiery, but they were guilty of an act of butchery which neither their passion nor their profession can palliate. Thus it is, however, that the evil propensities of our nature, organised and disciplined at the bidding and for the behests of selfish power, o'ermaster within us the principle of humanity, and transform us for the moment into brutish madmen. And thus it ever will be, so long as nations allow their corrupt rulers to drag them blindly into the horrors of war, and expend their blood and treasure for objects at once incompatible with their material interests, and destructive of whatever stamps the character of man with moral value. To this heavy censure is the British nation justly obnoxious in having tolerated the commencement and the continuance of the war in China.

TINDAL AND ABINGER.

CHARGES judicial and episcopal have lately been rife amongst us. Exeter, Salisbury, Oxford, and London, generals of the church militant, have been charging their clergy, and discharging their wrath upon popery, dissent, and the other antipathies of orthodoxy; while Tindal and Abinger have been charging the grand juries of Stafford and Chester with the law of sedition, conspiracy, riot, and treason, interspersed with sundry opinions upon other matters, to which they were less competent to speak. The episcopal charges we pass without comment, and briefly touch upon the exposition of law, solemnly put forth by the presiding judges of the special commission.

We said last week that Sir Nicolas Tindal's charge to the grand jury of Stafford was moderate. To this opinion we adhere; it was moderate in tone, and moderate in spirit. There are three parts into which it is separable. First, an emphatic assertion of the right of the working classes peaceably to combine to raise their wages; secondly, an equally emphatic assertion of the right of the people to discuss the grievances of which they complain; and thirdly, a declaration of opinion that the recent disturbances were attributable to a want of religious instruction. With the assertions of the law we cannot but be gratified; they are especially valuable coming from such a quarter; although Sir Nicholas Tindal would, we suspect, differ with us as to the limits where free discussion ends and sedition begins. But with the declaration of opinion we have this serious quarrel, that it exhibits both sectarianism and ignorance. It is sectarian, inasmuch as Sir N. Tindal construes religious instruction to mean more church and more catechism, of which we have too much already; and it is ignorant, in assigning to one cause the sad effects of many causes operating through a long course of time. We need hardly add that this charge is disfigured by the common-place adulation of things as they are, and the usual twaddle about the "institutions which it is our duty to hold in respect and veneration." Without such accompaniments our experience tells us that we must no more look for a judge's charge, than we must look for a judge without a wig, a bishop without lawn, or a clown without cap and bells. We leave them to make their own impression.

Lord Abinger's charge at Chester is inferior in temper and learning to Sir Nicholas Tindal's at Stafford. It wants both the legal precision and the logical arrangement of the latter. Intrinsically it is not worth notice; but as Lord Abinger is chief baron of the exchequer, and a writer in the "Book of Beauty," we will quote the following acute observation:—"Strange would it be if there was such a thing as universal suffrage; if everybody had a right to vote who had no property at all, for the purpose of making a representation of that part of the people possessed of property. If those who held no property should have power to make laws, it would necessarily lead to the destruction of those who had property." Strange, indeed, Lord Abinger! But there are no such simpletons. The advocates of universal suffrage do not seek the electoral right for the purpose of making a representation of that part of the people possessed of property, nor of any other part, but for the purpose of making a representation of the whole. Nor do they desire that those who hold no property should have the exclusive power of making laws, in which case, perhaps, the holders of property might have some ground of apprehension; but they do desire that those who live by labour, as well as those who live by property, should be equally represented in the legislature; and were their desires realised, it might happen that, as hitherto property has been allowed to destroy labour by the making of laws with which labour has had nothing to do but to obey, a happier epoch would dawn, and property and labour, sharing conjointly the power of the legis-

lature, would be able to legislate for their conjoint, that is, for the universal good. We beg pardon of our readers for indulging in such elementary trifling, but they must remember that strong meat is not fit for babes. And a greater baby in political knowledge and logical astuteness than this Lord Abinger, we have never dandled in our editorial arms.

RATE-BOOK INFORMATION.

SINCE writing our article of last week entitled, "How to go to Work," our attention has been directed to a more recent and effective statute than the one to which we then referred, as conferring on rate-payers the right to take copies of the rate-book. By the 6th and 7th Wm IV., c. 96, s. 5, it is enacted—

"That it shall be lawful for any person or persons rated to the relief of the poor of the parish, in respect of which any rate shall be made, at all seasonable times, to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom, without paying anything for the same, anything in any act of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding; and in case any person or persons having the custody of such rate shall refuse to permit, or shall not permit such person or persons so rated as aforesaid, to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom, the person or persons so refusing or not permitting such copy or extract to be made shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the parish or place."

We hope the friends of the movement are already up and doing. Organisation is their first duty; and by the time that is effected, we will be prepared with counsel, pointing out to what objects it should be directed.

The Queen has sent 30*l.*, and Prince Albert 20*l.*, to the widow of Daniel MacLaughlan, who was killed by falling from a precipice on his way home from lighting a bonfire on Birman hill, during the Queen's tour in the north.

The King of Bavaria has established chambers of commerce in each of his towns.

The remains of the late Marquis Wellesley were removed on Saturday morning from Kingston house, Knightsbridge, to Eton, where the interment took place on Monday.

In the house of Lords on Thursday last parliament was prorogued by commission to Thursday, the 10th of November next. Shortly after twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, entered the house robed as lords commissioners; and having taken their seats on the bench below the throne, Mr Goodbody, acting as deputy usher of the black rod, was commanded by their lordships to summon the Commons to the bar to hear the commission for proroguing the parliament read. Mr Goodbody then proceeded to the house of Commons, and shortly afterwards appeared at the bar attended by Mr William Ley, together with several other officers of that house, but not a single member was present. The commission for proroguing the parliament having been read by the clerk at the table, the Lord Chancellor said that, in obedience to her Majesty's command, and by virtue of the commission that has just been read, we do declare and notify to you, that it is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 10th day of November next, and it is prorogued accordingly. The officers of the house of Commons then retired from the bar, and the lords commissioners left the house.

Sir James Graham is reported to have recently declared to a political supporter of the party to which the renegade baronet at present belongs, "his determination to crush (the actual word used) chartism to the earth, and to show to the country that, if in some parts of their policy the conservative cabinet have imitated their predecessors in office, with respect to the repression of political agitation they will indeed exhibit a marked contrast with the conduct of the whigs."—*Hants Independent*.

Lord Lyndhurst is providing for some of his "toadies" at the bar, by giving them appointments under the new Bankruptcy act. It is alleged in the circles of the profession that these appointments are likely to constitute his last political act, and that in fact the state of his health has become so very precarious (remember that he is no chicken, having been born in May, 1772), that it is thought he has continued to hold the seals till now that he might bequeath something permanent to the toadies aforesaid.—*Hants Independent*.

PROVINCIAL.

A meeting of the members of the Anti-corn-law league took place at Manchester on Thursday evening, for the purpose of hearing addresses delivered against the corn laws by Richard Cobden, Esq., the member for Stockport, and other leading members of the council. Most of the leading members of the league, and a crowded audience, were present. Mr Cobden opened the business of the meeting by taking up the defence of Sir R. Peel against the farmers. He admitted that there had been a fall in the price of cattle. The government contracts for beef this year were 20 per cent. lower than last year; and at the Chester cheese fair, cheese was also 20 per cent. lower than last year. He expatiated largely on our relations with America, more especially in a commercial point of view; upon the superabundance of all the necessaries of life in that country, and the glut of manufactured goods here. He pointed out the mutual advantage that would arise from the exchange of produce and a reciprocity in trade. He then referred to the present state of the country. "I confess," he said, "bad as I thought of our prospects here, when I told them in the house of Commons that we were about to encounter such a winter as we had never before endured, I confess I now see a more dismal, a more disheartening prospect than I ever apprehended we should see. We have been suffering now in the north of England six years; it is six years since that revulsion occurred, which has led to a depression, greater, of longer continuance, and of far more intensity, than has ever been witnessed by the oldest resident in this neighbourhood. But bad as has been our condition before, at the end of these six years our prospects are worse than they have been in any previous year." Mr Cobden stated that the League were about to agitate this winter on a far more extensive scale than ever. Within the last three weeks 380,000 tracts had been ordered from the printers. They were spending 100*l.* a week in agitating the question; and the council of the

League were determined to raise 50,000*l.* in the country for the purpose of furthering their operations. Messrs Bazley, M'Laren, Bright, and Bayley, afterwards addressed the meeting, amidst general applause. Mr Bright said that the distress among the labouring population of the south-west of England exceeded, if anything, the distress in the manufacturing districts. He had seen a private letter from the county of Devon, in which it was stated that it was in contemplation there among the farmers to reduce the wages of labourers to eight-pence a day.

At a public meeting held at the Guildhall, Plymouth, on Friday last, a resolution was passed to adopt Mr Rendel's line of railway, by Ashburton, Totnes, Newton, and Exeter, with the proviso that sufficient encouragement be offered by the landowners and inhabitants of the district, without which all idea of a south line must be abandoned as impracticable, in consequence of the large outlay that would be required, and the other difficulties in the way, which would be greatly enhanced by the indifference or opposition of the proprietors of land.

On Thursday a numerous meeting was held at Harrogate, to consider the expediency of adopting a railway communication from Harrogate and Knaresborough to Leeds. After a discussion on the subject, a committee was appointed to obtain a survey of the line.

The shareholders of the Eastern Counties railway held a meeting last week, when it was supposed that the whole line would be opened to Colchester. This, however, was not the case; but there is an expectation that, with a continuance of fine weather, the line will be finished and opened by the commencement of November.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

STAFFORD.—On Tuesday the case for the prosecution of the rioters implicated in the burning of the Rev. Dr Vale's house closed. There was no evidence against two of the prisoners, Hollins and Jackson, boys; and they were acquitted at once. The case for the defence began and closed on Wednesday. Various counsel appeared for the prisoners; and the general endeavour of each was to show that the evidence was vague, and did not bring the charge home to his clients—impugning the character of the witnesses as themselves heedless spectators of the destruction. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned against all the prisoners, except Hamlet Jackson, who was acquitted. The cases which followed on Thursday were of minor interest; the charges being couched in the form of indictments for "stealing," or "burglary," as the "violence" of the rioters had partaken of one or the other crime. On Friday 18 persons were indicted for riotously assembling on the 16th of August, and destroying the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr Aitkins, of Hanley. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and among them was William Ellis, who was originally committed on a charge of high treason. A lengthened investigation then took place, and was adjourned until Saturday. Several individuals were convicted before Mr Baron Park of theft, and three indicted for setting fire to the house of Mr Harding, of Stoke-upon-Trent, but were acquitted. On Saturday the trial of the prisoners for the attack upon the Rev. Mr Aitkin's house, was resumed before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, and lasted during the whole day, when the case for the prisoners closed. Three men were found "guilty" before Mr Baron Parke, of illegally assembling, and various other parties for illegal combination and riot. Samuel Crutchley was convicted before the grand jury of assaulting James Hope a constable. The witness had laid hold of the prisoner for the purpose of arresting him, when the prisoner cut him across the left hand with a clasp knife, and effected his escape. The trial of the prisoners charged with burning Mr Aitkin's house, was resumed early on Monday morning, and the Solicitor-general was addressing the jury when the dispatch left. The counsel for William Ellis have attempted to prove an alibi, and the general opinion appeared to be that the evidence in his favour was sufficiently strong to insure his acquittal on this charge. No other case of importance occurred during the day.

CHESTER.—The Cheshire commission for the trial of parties connected with the late disturbances was opened with the usual formalities by Lord Abinger, Sir E. H. Alderson, and Sir Creswell Creswell, at Chester castle, on Wednesday. The calendar only contains a list of those connected with the recent outbreak in the manufacturing districts. There are 67 prisoners for trial, of which number no less than 25 are charged with riot, breaking into the Stockport Union workhouse, and stealing provisions therefrom. The rest are charged with riot, of which the most serious case is the attack on Mr Shepley's mill, at Brookfield, near Glossop. Lord Abinger delivered his charge to the grand jury on Thursday. Instead of confining himself, as Lord Chief Justice Tindal did, to the law of the case, the learned judge went out of his way to discuss the character and principles of chartism; and this not in a calm, equitable tone, but in the earnest spirit of a party politician. "What," he asked indignantly, "is the object of the charter, which these men are seeking? Annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot! Yet, gentlemen, you will find by the evidence which will be produced before you, that it has been inculcated on many misguided persons that the sovereign remedy for all abuses, and the only means of putting themselves in possession of such a share of power as would enable them to vindicate their own rights, and secure themselves against oppression, is by the enactment of what they call the people's charter?" By far the greater portion of the learned judge's charge is taken up with a denunciation of chartism; while the riotous meetings, which were the occasion of that charge, are disposed of in a very summary, off-hand manner. The first case before the commission was the trial of five persons for obstructing business by violence and intimidation, and unlawfully assembling together with a view of effecting, by force and violence, certain great changes in the constitution of this country. The case occupied the whole of Thursday, and was resumed on Friday. Lord Abinger, in summing up, again entered upon a discussion of the charter, its danger, and impracticability. If the Commons would consent that every man should have a vote, the Lords would resist to the last. The charter must be associated with physical force, however much its abettors might talk of moral force. The prisoners were then found guilty of conspiracy. Five persons were placed at the bar charged with rioting at Mottram, and demolishing the manufactory and house of Mr Shepley, cotton spinner. The defendants were all young men. Two persons, named Winterbotham and Kinder, were acquitted, the rest found guilty. The Attorney-general expressed a

hope that, with respect to the wounded prisoners, his lordship would, in passing sentence, be as lenient as possible. Several other minor cases were tried before Sir E. H. Alderson and Sir C. Creswell. On Saturday fifteen persons were indicted for the attack and robbery of Stockport Union workhouse. They were found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for twelve months. Various other cases of more or less importance were, during the day, disposed of, the prisoners in most cases being convicted, and the punishment awarded according to the offence. Some were transported for life, others for a shorter period; the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

LIVERPOOL.—The special commission under Lord Abinger, Sir E. H. Alderson, and Sir C. Creswell, was to open on Monday morning, for the trial of the prisoners in Kirkdale gaol. The calendar contains the names of 117 prisoners and six individuals who have been bailed. In addition, there are—Feargus O'Connor, the Rev. James Scholefield, the Rev. William Hill, editor of the *Northern Star*, James Tuck, and a few others who had not arrived, or whose names have not been transmitted to the governor of the Kirkdale prison.

APPREHENSION OF CHARTIST LEADERS.—Throughout the whole of Sunday, the 2nd instant, the greatest excitement prevailed in the districts of Ashton-under-Lyne and neighbourhood, on account of several of the leading chartists being arrested under warrants issued by the county magistrates. Great, however, as the excitement was on Sunday and the early part of Monday, it was increased in a tenfold degree by the apprehension of Mr George Southam, a millowner. The prisoners, Thomas Pitts, William Woodroffe, Thomas Storah, John Bryerly, George Welby, George Johnson, and Mr George Southam, a millowner, were yesterday charged before the Rev. R. S. Evans (chairman), James Jowett, and James Lord, Esqrs, with seditious conspiracy at Ashton, and other places in the neighbourhood, during the late riots. Several witnesses were examined to bring home the charges against the prisoners. The magistrates then retired to their private room, and returned in about fifteen minutes. Mr Evans said, that after due deliberation, they were of opinion that they were all cases for a jury to decide, except that of Welby, who should be bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself in 50*l.*, and two sureties in 25*l.*; and Mr Southam in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each. Bail was forthcoming, and the prisoners were liberated.

COSTS OF THE RIOTS IN YORKSHIRE.—At the general special sessions, held in Wakefield, on Wednesday, Ellis Hodgson, Esq., the riding treasurer, said he thought there would require an additional estreat to meet the expenses connected with the prosecutions of prisoners concerned in the late riots, the expenses of special constables, and other expenses occasioned by the riots. The prosecutions at York alone would cost £3,000. It was impossible, at present, to say what the whole expenses would be, but certainly not less than £8,000 or £9,000. Lord Wharfedale thought that the expenses of the riots to the riding would exceed £10,000. It was then agreed that an additional estreat should be considered and determined upon at the Michaelmas quarter sessions, to be held at Leeds.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE CUSTOMS UNION v. ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.—The resolutions of the congress of the "Zollverein" have not yet been officially published, nor were they signed by the delegates at Stuttgart until the 29th of September. We are, however, enabled to state the following particulars:—1st. There will be a small increase of duty on cotton warps (though the proposal for a great increase of duty on cotton yarns has for the present been defeated). 2nd. English and French *Quincaileries* goods, that is, the hardware goods of Birmingham, &c. will be placed under a considerably higher duty—probably an addition of not less than fifty dollars per cwt. 3rd, and most important. Manufactured goods of worsted, worsted and cotton mixed, fancy woven and printed, dyed and grey, are in future to pay a duty of fifty dollars per cwt. The only exceptions under this head are all plain worsted fabrics, such as merinos, saxonies, and lastings, which, together with woolen cloths and plain kerseymeres, will remain at the former rate of duty, namely, thirty dollars per cwt. The object of the league evidently is to dispense with English manufactures as fast as they can. The duties are, therefore, now raised enormously on all the fabrics we have specified; and even printed or figured worsted goods, though unmingled with cotton or any other substance, are subjected to the increased duty; which is a step beyond what was expected to have been proposed to the congress.—*Leeds Mercury*.

STATE OF TRADE.—In Manchester prices are lower, and there is but a poor demand for cloth goods. It is very probable that another week will bring prices as low as they have ever been known. The production is clearly too great for the demand. In Leeds, Rochdale, and Huddersfield, business has been brisker, but no advance in prices. The Halifax, Bolton, and Leicester markets have been nearly stationary.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN DERBYSHIRE.—A daring robbery and assault was committed on the 30th ult., at the residence of the two Misses Goddard, elderly maiden ladies, living alone at Stanley, in the county of Derby. Their house was broken open; both the ladies were most inhumanly beaten about their heads and faces; and so brutal was the violence used towards them that one of them has since died. No accurate description can be given of the midnight marauders, as their faces were blackened. A reward of £100 was offered to any person who will afford such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the inhuman offenders. The murderers have since been captured. Their names are Samuel Bonsall or Bonser, and William Bland, of Heage. A variety of articles were found in Bonsall's house, some of which have been identified as Miss Goddard's property; and upon some unbleached calico there were marks of blood. Miss Sarah Goddard, the surviving sister, has identified Bonsall as the man who struck her.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF TEN PERSONS BY POISON.—In the neighbourhood of the village of Folds, near Little Bolton, an inquest was a few days ago held upon the body of William Eccles, a boy of nearly 15 years of age, son of Henry Eccles, a carter, who has hitherto borne an irreproachable character. From facts that afterwards transpired, the coroner deemed it necessary to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, the result of which proved that there was a large quantity of

arsenic in the bowels of the deceased. After some inquiries suspicion fell upon the stepmother of the deceased. It appears that about two years ago, being then a widow, she was married to Henry Eccles. Shortly before her second marriage, she buried two daughters, one about seven and the other about nine years of age, within a fortnight of each other; and, from the circumstance of their having died suddenly, it is now suspected that they also fell victims to her extraordinary and unaccountable predilection for poisoning. Her first husband also died suddenly; but, having been unwell for some time previously, there was no suspicion of foul play, although it is now hinted, he did not die from natural causes; in fact, that all her family, excepting those alive, have received a helping hand. She has been the mother of ten children, and eight of them have died suddenly; and, if we add the step-son and first husband, she may be supposed to have poisoned ten persons. On Monday week, the deceased, a son of her present husband, went to his work at the usual hour, and continued in good spirits to work until dinner time. When he returned from dinner, he complained of great pain in the stomach, and of being sick, at the same time vomiting a greenish fluid. He left work about three o'clock in consequence of being ill, and one of his fellow workmen, on going home upwards of an hour afterwards, found him lying on his back in a ditch, vomiting to a great degree, and on being questioned, he complained of great pain in his stomach and bowels. He said he had had a plum dumpling for dinner. His fellow workmen lifted him up, and supported him towards home, and on their way they met the deceased's stepmother. Deceased's companion requested her to take him home, and give him something warm, and she replied that she would, as she had some tea ready. The coroner then proposed that the inquest should be adjourned to the following day, which was agreed to. At the resumed inquest, the coroner said, in opening the case, that he had directed the body of another child to be examined, which having been buried some time ago, had to be exhumed. This child was named Alice, and it was suspected from what the mother had said, that there had been something foul connected with her death. She (the mother), on being questioned, said that deceased had been attended by a doctor in her sickness, but she did not know his name or where he lived. The testimony given by the medical gentlemen (Messrs Denham and Howard) went to show that there was a large portion of arsenic in the stomachs of both bodies examined; in that of the deceased Wm Eccles, as much as would cover the face of a shilling. The inquest was again adjourned. The bodies of the two children interred two years ago, were exhumed on Friday, and the contents of their stomachs analysed by Mr H. Watson, and one of them was found to have been poisoned. The appearances in the other bespoke something of the kind, but no definite conclusion could be made on the subject. An inquest was subsequently held on three of the bodies, when evidence was adduced which satisfied the jury in returning a verdict of wilful murder against the party charged. The coroner and jury assembled in the Town-hall, and an immense crowd of persons were collected, who occasionally audibly manifested their feelings of abhorrence for the crime of which the prisoner was accused. She manifested considerable indifference at the charges brought against her, and did not seem the least affected by the horrid details of the case. She, on being committed, coolly turned to the jury and thanked them for their kindness, and was then removed amid the hooting of the crowd.

SCOTLAND.

THE PUSEYITE COLLEGE IN SCOTLAND.—It is understood that a site has at length been fixed upon for the erection of the Puseyite college, about ten or twelve miles north-west from Perth. This decision will free and relieve the town council from the obligation to pay £500 from the city funds towards its cost, which it would have had to pay had it been placed in the vicinity of Perth.—*Dundee paper.*

RUSTIC LIBERALITY.—At a parish in Ayrshire, where a collection was some time ago being made for the benefit of the unemployed, the incumbent, in exhorting his flock to be liberal, intimated that donations of meal, barley, &c., would be received. The transition to puddings was natural, and one of his rustic hearers decided upon this gift. Early on the Sabbath morning of the collection, John got up betimes, and having set his house in order, reached down three huge well stuffed white puddings, and having carefully tied them up in his napkin, took the bundle in his hand and set out for kirk, ruminating in his mind the probable cairn of provisions that would that day be piled up for the poor. On arriving in front of the parish church, where his neighbours were resting after their long walk, John sat himself amongst them, and very composedly untied the contents of his handkerchief, took out the puddings, and holding them up with both his hands, marched straight up to the plate, and quietly laid them down. The elders winked and nodded hard at John, but all to no purpose. He was as firm as Ailsa Craig. At last one of them bawled out, "Ye hae made a mistake, man." "Hae I," quoth he—"what is it?" "You have left the puddings on the plate, John." "Deed man, that's nae mistak," quo' John, "I meant it." "Meant it, sir," replied the elder, somewhat nettled, "we dinna tak' puddin's." "If they canna eat them," quo' John, "it's right they should want!" and walked off with an air of self-complacency, and a *mens conscia sibi recti*.

The Guildry of Dundee, having resolved to confer the freedom of the corporation on the Marquis of Breadalbane, were invited to dine and spend the night at Taymouth castle on the occasion of the presentation. Unluckily the box inclosing the freedom of the corporation, which was expected from Edinburgh, did not arrive in time, and before its arrival the Marquis was obliged to leave the castle.

PAISLEY.—The dreary prospects of the trade of this town may be judged of from the following account in the *Glasgow Saturday Post*:—"The period for the fall trade has commenced, gone on, and is now within a few days, or at the most, weeks, of its conclusion; and we are bold to state, without fear of contradiction, that a more complete failure, and a more dismal prospect for the period that must intervene till the spring trade will commence, never presented itself to the inhabitants of this place. The dropping of hands last year was nothing to the almost universal dismissal of workmen in the rich shawl trade which is now taking place. Good and bad tradesmen, the individuals at the rich pattern and the plain, are almost indiscriminately turned

adrift as their web is finished, and no hope whatever remains for their obtaining labour in the branch they have been accustomed to at least three or four months to come. The manufacturers have all light stocks at present, and, from the sad experience of the last few years, they are determined to keep them so, with the resolution that it is better to have no trade whatever, than a trade of utter ruin."

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th Oct., 1841 and 1842, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 10th,			
	1841.	1842.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	19,485,217	19,656,495	171,278	....
Excise	12,858,014	12,124,566	....	733,448
Stamps	6,687,575	6,547,863	....	139,712
Taxes	4,359,672	4,297,439	....	62,233
Property Tax .....	....	313,844	313,844	....
Post-office	426,000	591,000	165,000	....
Crown Lands	153,000	142,000	....	11,000
Miscellaneous	95,123	572,926	477,803	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	44,064,601	44,246,133	1,127,925	946,393
Imprest and other Monies ..	360,487	430,501	70,014	....
Repayments of Advances for Public Works	488,858	593,293	104,435	....
Total Income	44,913,946	45,269,927	1,302,374	946,393
Deduct Decrease			946,393	....
Increase on the Year			355,981	....

	QUARTERS ENDED OCTOBER 10th,			
	1841.	1842.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,737,917	5,943,977	206,760	....
Excise	4,160,866	3,726,035	....	434,831
Stamps	1,732,704	1,631,480	....	101,224
Taxes	320,160	177,437	....	142,723
Property Tax .....	....	313,844	313,844	....
Post-office	116,000	168,000	52,000	....
Crown Lands	50,500	12,500	....	38,000
Miscellaneous	15,325	20,924	5,599	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,132,772	11,994,197	578,203	716,778
Imprest and other Monies ..	97,805	111,070	13,265	....
Repayments of Advances for Public Works	122,374	180,211	57,837	....
Total Income	12,352,951	12,285,478	649,305	716,778
Deduct Increase .....			....	649,305
Decrease on the Quarter .....			....	67,47 ₂

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 10th Oct., 1841 and 1842.

	QUARTERS ENDED 10th OCTOBER,	
	1841.	1842.
	£	£
Customs	4,256,828	4,647,472
Excise	4,183,564	3,744,523
Stamps	1,732,704	1,631,480
Taxes	320,160	177,437
Property Tax .....	....	313,844
Post-office	116,000	168,000
Crown Lands	50,500	12,500
Miscellaneous	15,325	20,924
Imprest and other Monies ..	77,805	111,070
Repayment of Advances	122,374	180,211
To Cash brought to this Account to be applied to pay off Deficiency Bills	10,875,260	11,007,461
	150,000	....
	11,025,260	11,007,461
	QUARTERS ENDED 10th OCTOBER,	
	1841.	1842.
	£	£
Permanent Debt	3,399,173	3,397,962
Terminable Annuities	1,372,986	1,373,402
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund	38,144	34,449
Sinking Fund .....	....	....
Civil List	97,382	97,482
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	409,166	328,590
For Advances and to pay off Exchequer Bills issued for Advances	60,000	173,627
Total Charge	5,376,851	5,403,512
Surplus	5,648,409	5,603,949
	11,025,260	11,007,461
Amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 5th July, 1842, and paid off out of the growing Produce of that Fund for the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1842 .....	....	7,500,219
Amount issued in the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1842, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund, for Supply Services	3,064,291	....
The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1842	5,603,949	2,539,658
The probable Amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1842		4,960,561

LITERATURE.

On the Use and Study of History. By W. TORRENS M'CULLAGH, L.L.B. London: Longman, Brown, and Co., 1842.

It is one of the unamiable tendencies of human nature to cherish hostility towards those whom we have first injured; and to this, we verily believe, many an author may fairly attribute the slashing severity of his reviewer. We acknowledge ourselves to be under strong temptation, in the present instance, to indulge this propensity. Mr M'Cullagh's volume afforded us, some months since, no ordinary amount of pleasure; and gratitude to him appeared to dictate an early notice of the work. The duty, however, was left undone—one cause after another interposed to prevent us from giving effect to our sense of right. Conscience became dissatisfied. The book looked reproaches at us whenever and wherever it met our eyes—until, at last, we began to view it through the discolouring and distorting medium of self-dissatisfaction; and we could find it in our hearts to vent the ill temper excited by our own neglect, upon the work which has been the innocent subject of it. It would be a great relief to us, heartily to abuse Mr M'Cullagh—just that kind of relief which a man seeks, when, having from sheer indolence, tripped himself up with his own walking stick, he deliberately snaps it in two, and hurls the fragments over the hedge.

We are informed, by an advertisement, that Mr M'Cullagh's volume contains the substance of a course of lectures, delivered several months ago in the theatre of the Mechanics' institution, Royal Exchange, Dublin. It comprises six chapters, the titles of which are as follows:—1. Need of the Study of History. 2. What is History? and what is not History? 3. Historians. 4. How to read History. 5. Ancient History. 6. Modern History. These topics, which serve to show the range of the lecturer, indicate to our readers nothing of his power—and of this it would be difficult to give a true idea, without presenting them with more copious extracts than would be consistent with our narrow limits.

Whatever may be the faults of the writer, or of his style, none will question his originality, or dispute the vigour of his mind. He takes his readers to a summit of no common elevation, from which to view the social, domestic, and political phenomena of nations. The great world of historical facts lies outspread before us, and we are taught to view it with a philosophic eye. We are made to understand and to feel that that world, rugged as are many of its features, barren as are its broad wastes, and altogether monotonous and unattractive as may appear, at first sight, its all but illimitable expanse, is but the outer shrine of an indwelling spirit—a revelation of truth, capable of affording to the reverential and assiduous student lessons of deep interest, and of high moral import. Under Mr M'Cullagh's guidance, many a traveler in these domains will be made conscious, for the first time, of a taste and a talent heretofore unsuspected—a power to read the true meaning of history, to elicit from it oracular responses, to hold converse with its hidden beauties, and to discover the all-important secrets which none but a rightly-directed, and well practised eye can discern. The whole course of lectures may be characterised as suggestive—putting into our hands the key of knowledge, and bidding us go and unlock a rich treasury of practical wisdom. The merit of the writer consists in putting his readers in the most favourable position for viewing the scenes which history exhibits; and we are convinced that no one who has made himself master of these lectures, will thereafter regard the study of history as either dry or profitless. Mr M'Cullagh puts into his possession the clue, which, followed out, will lead to results equally interesting and important. Some glimmering of what we mean may, perhaps, be gathered from the following extract:—

“National history, I would say, therefore, must be fully as much a social and domestic record, as a political and public one. And its highest excellence and most exquisite charm consists in these being as thoroughly blended in the picture as they are actually commingled in reality. Inextricably mingled are the socialities, ways of thought, beliefs (or unbeliefs) of every people, with their outer diplomatic, constitutional, and economic acts and annals. If I were driven to choose, tell me what sort of tongue a people speak, what sort of worship they revere, what are their pastimes, their books, their edifices,—rather than their forms of rule, their financial means, their victories, trophies, or defeats. I really believe I could make a better guess at their character and condition thereby, than from the most minute political chronicle.

“We are apt to forget how much of real politics there is, in what are not called politics at all. The word has been sold for a slave to party, and all its natural dignity has been worn down, in that basest and most exacting of servitudes. But the knowledge of the spirit that animates a nation, that elevates or distorts its every outward feature, that proves in the trial of time adequate to sustain it, or else, being corrupted and self-abandoned, inadequate to defend or save—this must be gathered from the gossiping, the familiar confidences, the unconscious proofs of health or of disease, from the silent heart-thoughts, hopes, faiths, and fears of the many, not from the authoritative lips of state trumpeters. ‘If a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation;’ so said one who had long and practical experience in public affairs, one, who, if ever there was a true man, was true.

“The vital question about every people is—*what* are they? Are they grave or frivolous? Are they industrious for the sake of independence, or mercenary for the sake of gain? Are they content with the things which nature has deemed sufficient for them, or restless to engross more than their share, and ambitious of the fame of being able to do so? Are they prodigal, irritable, vain; or thrifty, moderate, and calm? And then, how do these qualities develop themselves? What are their social institutions? What are their laws of property? What is the character of their literature and arts? Above all, have they faith? And if faith, then faith in what? Is it in the light of truth, or in the gloom of error, or man's own worth and power to work out his salvation without fear or trembling? All these have proved themselves in infinite variety, to be capable of inspiring men with truly sublime valour, energy, and self-devotion; into a comparison of them and of their intrinsic nature, I cannot be supposed to think of even glancing here; but I do earnestly and anxiously wish to impress you with the conviction, that any

of them is better than none at all; that enthusiasm for something is essential to moral and national health; that for the loss of it there is and can be no compensation; and that therefore when you are reading history, it is of all things the most important for you to try and understand clearly, what each people did believe.”

From the above quotation, our readers may form a judgment of Mr M'Cullagh's style. We do not feel called upon here to pronounce an opinion upon it—for we are always indisposed to do one thing under the guise of doing another. The style is not indigenous, but exotic—not a production, but an imitation—not that of W. Torrens M'Cullagh, but of Thomas Carlyle. We are not about to administer reproof. The writer whose volume is now under notice, may have become unconsciously imbued with Carlyleism. He has evidently studied with deep insight into their worth, and profound admiration, the works of the writer of “Sartor Resartus.” To this, we think, may be referred, not merely the structure of his sentences, his frequent abruptness, his unmouthable words; but also his general manner of handling his topics, and even the very bent and tone of his mind. We mention this, not in the way of depreciation. The book is a right good book for all this—perhaps we should not be wrong in saying, because of this. But this must be our apology—to our minds a sufficient one—for deciding upon leaving untouched by our criticism the merits or demerits of the Carlyle style of writing. It would more befit a review of one of Mr Carlyle's own works.

With one more extract we take our leave of Mr M'Cullagh, not, however, without offering to him a sincere tribute of thanks for the high gratification we have derived from his volume.

“Thucydides is the work of a statesman. It is a proud trophy of great forbearance, and great love of country, under terrible exasperation. Thucydides was a man of eminent political rank at Athens. His party were beaten, and he was ostracised. In his retirement he indited the story of that memorable struggle of parties and principles, that rent all Greece during his time. People say he is partial;—to be sure he is. I would not give a fig for his history if he was not. But he is most just, most true, most Greek. His partisanship never stimulates him to traduce his country. He glorifies Athens even in his exile; not cowering, or deprecating her anger, but giving her his blessing while he persists in saying—you have wronged me. He is less luxuriant, less garrulous, less picturesque, than his predecessor of Halicarnassus; but not less truly ideal. Herodotus is the mingled dance of warriors, and festal maids; Thucydides, the procession of armed citizens and their children to the altar.

“Thucydides is a doric portico, chaste, solemn, built on a model which no time can cease to admire, which no ornament or trick of dizen can improve. Its embellishments are not here or there, unequally scattered up and down; but are so identified with the noble fane, so thoroughly made part and parcel of the whole, that they cannot be distinguished or specified apart from it.”

Dissenting Statistics in England and Wales, taken from the Figures and Facts of Dissenters themselves: proving the Inefficiency of the Voluntary Principle to meet the Spiritual Wants of the Nation. London: Painter, Strand.

THIS volume consists of a series of articles which originally appeared in the *Church and State Gazette*. The ostensible design of it is to prove, from the statistics of dissenters, the inefficiency of the voluntary principle. Such an attempt is as absurd as it is insulting—as unreasonable as to taunt the man whom you have put in the stocks, and whose mouth you have gagged, with the small effects of his exertions and eloquence. Dissenters, or in other words, the voluntary principle, exists only by tolerance—is legally unrecognised. Until of late, nonconformists were persecuted by legal enactments, debarred their rights and incapacitated for filling public offices; now they are compelled to support the state church under the penalty of the law; are set upon and thwarted as much as possible by the abettors of the establishment, and all who are in authority; hampered with vexatious restrictions, and consequently despised and sneered at by the great of the world; yet this champion of the state church coolly turns round and tells us that the voluntary principle is a failure, and proceeds to demolish it by a discharge of statistical thunder. But let us see how our author performs his task. Facts are stubborn things, and the attempt appears plausible. Unwilling, we must suppose, to drag the whole of dissenters into such unenviable distinction, he positively leaves out of his calculations baptists, methodists, and every portion of the religious public who owe their existence and support to the voluntary principle, save and except the independents. We confess ourselves lost in wonder at the amazing stupidity of this instance of impudence. Well then, how has he discharged his duty towards independents? “In the lowest depths a lower depth.” Not content with resorting to perversion on the large scale, even the statistics given are characterised by suppression and misrepresentation; and in many instances he will not allow poor nonconformists the numbers which his graduated scale would give them. On this subject we have received several communications, one of which, on the statistics of Northumberland, we inserted in a late number. Others we have observed ourselves. We must, alas! descend again. By way, we suppose, of giving a piquancy and relish to what would not else go down, the writer makes his volume the vehicle for the coarsest invective and slander of the most distinguished dissenting ministers; and this is executed with vulgarity unrelieved by the smallest particle of wit, or even of point. We freely confess we would not have deigned to bestow any notice on the work, but rather allow it to make a quiet exit from the world, but to point out the miserable shifts to which the abettors of the state church are obliged to have recourse in order to make out a case. Such victories as these the hierarchy will find it too expensive to gain. And is this indeed all with which the *Church and State Gazette*, that bulwark of the establishment, can weekly fill its columns in promotion of her interests? Can it accomplish nothing more worthy of fame than discharging statistical bullets at the heads of dissenters? We fear the church will soon be compelled to call out, “Save me from my friends.”

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COLCHESTER.—We understand the recognition of the Rev. Robert Langford as pastor of the baptist church in that town, will take place on Wednesday next. Mr Langford was, for upwards of 20 years, pastor of the baptist church in Sible Hedingham, during which time he was, by the blessing of God, made the means of great good. The Rev. C. Rust, late the pastor at Colchester, was obliged to resign the charge on account of ill health.

BAKEWELL.—On Tuesday, October 4th, the Rev. Joseph Spencer, late of Rotherham college, was publicly ordained to the pastorate of

the congregational church assembling in Mill End chapel, Bakewell, Derbyshire. The Rev. W. H. Stowell, theological tutor of Rotherham college, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. W. Blendy, of Chesterfield, asked the usual questions and received Mr Spencer's answers; the Rev. J. Gawthorne, of Derby, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. Thomas Smith, A. M., classical tutor of Rotherham college, addressed the young minister from 1. Tim. v. 12-16; and in the evening of the day the Rev. Mr Miller, of Atherstone, preached to the church and congregation from I. Thess. v. 15. The services of the day were highly interesting, and augured well for the advancement of the cause of protestant nonconformity in the town and neighbourhood.

ABINGDON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, the Rev. W. F. Sharp, of Cheshunt college, was ordained co-pastor with the Rev. W. Wilkins, of the church of Christ assembling in the independent chapel. The Rev. J. Sortain, A. B., of Brighton, delivered an introductory discourse on the origin, perpetuity, and design, of the rite of ordination, in which he attached considerable importance to this ceremony, and advocated the laying on of hands as necessary to its performance. The Rev. W. Harris, of Wallingford, asked the usual questions of the young minister and the church. The Rev. W. Wilkins, the aged minister, offered the ordination prayer with laying on of hands. The Rev. J. Harris, D.D., president of Cheshunt college, then gave an earnest, faithful, and affectionate address to Mr Sharp. In the evening, the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of Reading, preached to the people. In the questions addressed to the minister, was one on his reasons for being a dissenting minister, which elicited from Mr Sharp a clear, full, and firm avowal of the great principles of nonconformity.

RISCA, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The Rev. J. Rowe, baptist minister of Penhyncoch, Cardiganshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the baptist church at Risca to become their pastor, and enters upon his services the third Sunday in October.

Ebenezer chapel, Plumstead common, near Woolwich, was opened for divine worship on Thursday, 22nd ult., when two very impressive sermons were preached on the occasion; in the morning by the Rev. J. K. Foster, of Sittingbourne, late president and theological tutor of Cheshunt college; and in the evening by the Rev. Charles Lee.

On Friday a general fast was observed, and prayers offered up at all the chapels of the Wesleyan society in the metropolis, and throughout England, for the future prosperity of the country, and more particularly as regards those districts in which so much distress has been and is at present prevailing.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The services connected with the opening of the new Congregational chapel, which is capable of seating more than 600 persons, and has spacious school rooms attached, took place on the 20th and 21st of Sept. On the morning of the 20th the Rev. Dr Leifchild of London preached, from 1 Peter i. 25. In the evening the Rev. J. A. James of Birmingham preached, from Luke xv. 7. On the 21st, in the morning, the Rev. John Ely of Leeds preached, from Rom. viii. 32. In the evening the Rev. Dr Leifchild preached, from Eph. v. 2. On the following Lord's day, the Rev. Dr Redford of Worcester preached, morning and evening; and the Rev. J. Gawthorn of Derby in the afternoon. The collections amounted to more than £110.

MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, a public recognition took place of the church of Christ assembling in the Independent chapel, Every street, Manchester, and of the Rev. G. Hoyle as its pastor: when the Rev. Dr Clunie introduced the service with reading the scriptures and prayer; after which the Rev. James Griffin delivered a luminous introductory discourse, describing the nature of a Christian church. The Rev. Dr Halley proposed certain questions respecting the doctrine and discipline of the church, and the minister's reasons for accepting the invitation of the church to become its pastor; after which a most appropriate prayer was presented to Almighty God by him, for his blessing to rest upon both church and pastor. The Rev. R. Fletcher then addressed the church and minister upon the varied duties which devolved upon them, and the Rev. James Gwyther concluded with prayer.

WALES.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, the Rev. Benjamin James was publicly recognised as pastor of the congregational church at Shiloh chapel, Abersychan, near Pontypool. After prayer by the Rev. Mr Evans of Carmel, the Rev. Richard Jones, of Sirhowy delivered a discourse on the principles of nonconformity. The Rev. D. Davis of New Inn asked the usual questions, and prayed; the Rev. D. R. Powell, of Hanover, preached from 1 Tim. vi. 20; and the Rev. D. Stephens of Nantyglo, from Heb. xiii. 7.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4, at Sudbury, Mr THOMAS HENNEL, of Coventry, to EMMA, eldest daughter of the late Mr George ELY, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Oct. 5, at the independent chapel, St Nicholas street, Weymouth, by the Rev. J. Le Couteur, of Upwey, Mr THOMAS BURLING, chemist, to Miss COMBEN, both of Weymouth.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3, at Himley, near Duley, JOSEPH PAYTON, Esq., father of the Rev. Charles Payton, independent minister in the city of York.

Oct. 6, at the house of his nephew, the Rev. R. Ingham, of Manningham lane, the Rev. RICHARD INGHAM, baptist minister, of Belper, Derbyshire.

Oct. 3, her grace the Duchess of ATHOLL, at Dunkeld house, in the 81st year of her age.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

PALMER, JOHN WESTON, Old Buckenham, Norfolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

BURTON, JOHN, now or late of Levenshulme, Lancashire, victualer, to surrender Oct. 29, Nov. 18: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr W. C. Chew, Manchester.

HOLMES, BENJAMIN, Birmingham, boot maker, Oct. 17, Nov. 18: solicitors, Messrs Smith and Atkins, 13, Serjeants' inn, Fleet street, London, and Mr W. Greatwood, Birmingham.

MATTHEWS, WILLIAM, late of Bushey, Hertfordshire, carpenter, Oct. 12, Nov. 18: solicitors, Mr Sanger, 4, Essex court, Temple, London, and Messrs Cowley and Son, Watford, Hertfordshire.

M'CONNAL, JOHN, Liverpool, tea dealer, Oct. 18, Nov. 18: solicitors, Mr D. Evans, Liverpool, and Mr Oliver, 36, Old Jewry, London.

SMITH, JOHN CHARLES, Hare street, Woolwich, grocer, Oct. 18, Nov. 18: solicitors, Messrs Kias and Son, 159, Fenchurch street, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW, Kirkcaldy, glazier, Oct. 11, Nov. 1.

LAWSON, ALEXANDER, Dundee, fletcher, Oct. 12, Nov. 3.

NEILSON, HUGH, Castlehill, Lanarkshire, merchant, Oct. 11, Nov. 8.

THOMSON, JOHN, St Andrew's, painter and ship owner, Oct. 13, Nov. 8.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 28, Williams and Son, Houndsditch, City, copper-smiths—Oct. 31, Ball and Hayward, 34, Paternoster row, City, booksellers—Oct. 31, Arnold, late of 34, but now of 48, Paternoster row, City, bookseller—Oct. 17, Hands and Gill, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers—Oct. 29, Burrell, Chingford, Essex, farmer—Oct. 29, Morgan and Strother, late of the Crescent, Minorities, merchants—Oct. 31, Mayor, Northampton, chemist—Oct. 27, Sloane and Whitty, Liverpool, hatters—Oct. 29, Barker, Birmingham—Oct. 28, Brown and Andrews, Leeds, cloth dressers—Oct. 29, Butterworth, Bank Hey, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer—Oct. 29, Batchelor, late of Portsea, Southampton, grocer—Oct. 28, Janion, Kingsley, Cheshire, maltster—Oct. 31, Bowker, late of Warmworth house, Yorkshire, merchant—Nov. 4, Brown, Manchester, cotton manufacturer—Nov. 8, Darcy and Dierden, Sutton, Lancashire, alkali manufacturers—Nov. 8, Smith, of Warrington, Snowden, of Manchester, and Snowden, of Warrington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Nov. 3, Jaques, Askrigg, Yorkshire, maltster—Nov. 8, West, Eccleston, Lancashire, glass manufacturer—Nov. 7, Cree, Devonport, draper—Nov. 7, Watt, Liverpool, merchant—Oct. 31, Sutcliffe, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer—Oct. 31, Sutton, late of Warrington, Lancashire, wheelwright—Oct. 29, Marr, late of Sealecoates, and of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, dealer—Oct. 29, Dixon, Hessele, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn dealer—Oct. 29, Blyth, Birmingham, factor—Oct. 31, Robertshaw, Ripponden, Yorkshire, surgeon—Oct. 28, Cass, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, grocer—Oct. 31, Twist, Selby, Yorkshire, timber merchant—Oct. 28, G. W. and R. Popple, Kingston-upon-Hull, oil merchants—Oct. 29, Hardwick, Manchester, merchant—Oct. 28, Chappell, Leeds, cheese dealer—Oct. 29, Gratton, Liverpool, hatter—Oct. 28, Mann, Leeds, army contractor—Oct. 28, Gawthorp, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn factor—Oct. 28, Whalley, Leeds, wool merchant—Oct. 31, Coates, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn merchant—Oct. 31, J. Braim, jun., New Malton, Yorkshire, currier—Oct. 31, Blaxland, Birmingham, woollen draper—Oct. 28, Dawson, Liverpool, merchant—Oct. 28, Wignall, Keighley, Yorkshire, draper—Oct. 31, Jackson, Bishop's Offley, Staffordshire, maltster—Oct. 31, Robinson, Dundalk, Louth, Ireland, commission merchant—Oct. 31, Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, scrivener—Oct. 31, Cotterell, Durlaston, Staffordshire, hinge maker—Oct. 28, Ridsdale, Merton, Yorkshire, horse dealer—Oct. 28, Owston, York, merchant—Oct. 1, Rennoldson, South Shields, Durham, miller—Oct. 29, Hadland, late of Castle Dykes, Northamptonshire, farmer—Oct. 31, James, late of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, coal master—Oct. 28, Cuttill, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, clothier—Nov. 1, Bradley, Selby Oak, Worcestershire, and Birmingham, manufacturing chemist—Nov. 1, Wise and Co., Newton Abbott, bankers—Nov. 1, Kerrison, Southampton, glass merchant—Nov. 1, Crowder, Birmingham, woolstapler—Nov. 2, Gemson, Preston, Lancashire, builder—Nov. 1, Woods, Roundhill, Lancashire, cattle jobber—Nov. 2, Brown, Sheffield, merchant—Nov. 3, Darwin and Frith, Chapelton and Sheffield, Yorkshire, iron founders—Oct. 29, Prosser, Portsea, Hampshire, merchant—Oct. 31, Phelps, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener—Nov. 2, Hilton, Tip-ton, Staffordshire, currier—Oct. 28, Fisher, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironmonger—Oct. 28, Gray, Bath, dentist—Oct. 31, Bowby, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, scrivener—Nov. 1, T. Charnley, jun., Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper—Oct. 31, Banks, Gateshead, Durham, soap manufacturer—Oct. 28, Ryle, Manchester, banker—Oct. 31, Stead, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, miller—Oct. 31, Calverley, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, miller—Oct. 28, T. and W. Preedy, Oxford, grocers—Oct. 28, Downing, Bransford, Worcestershire, miller—Oct. 28, Fussell, Oxford, ironmonger—Oct. 31, Duncan, Halifax, Yorkshire, cloth merchant—Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Phillips and Whitlow, Haverfordwest, linen drapers—Oct. 29, Hammett, Liverpool, victualer—Oct. 29, Moss, Rochdale, Lancashire, tailor—Oct. 29, Marsden, Rochdale, Lancashire, grocer—Oct. 31, Hill, Seacombe, Cheshire, brewer—Oct. 31, T. Pritchard, jun., Bristol, merchant—Nov. 1, Holcroft, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, bookseller—Oct. 31, Wheatley, Farnley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES—OCT. 28.

Garman, 161, Tottenham court road, Middlesex, chemist—Ward, Leeds, cloth merchant—Gandar, Bridgess street, Covent garden, victualer—Litchfield, Bethnal green, Middlesex, builder—Stammer, 17, Charles street, Grosvenor square, brush dealer—Till, formerly of Nine Elms, Surrey, and since of Shirley mills, Hants, brewer—D. W. W. E., and A. J. Acreman, Bristol, merchants.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Moyle and Thomas, Penzance, Cornwall, surgeons—Leyland and Atkin, Liverpool—Wretts and Hannah, Ipswich, Suffolk, cheese and butter factors—Dyson and Grimshaw, Leeds, flour dealers—J. and S. Ellaby, Melton Mowbray and Somersby, Leicestershire, grocers and druggists—Bull and Turner, Birmingham, printers—Castle and Huntley, Liverpool, ship brokers—Nettleingham and Co., Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, coal merchants (so far as regards M' Rae)—M' Bain and Oliver, Manchester, joiners and builders—Hudson and Story, Wells, Somersetshire, surgeons—De Witte and Stuckey, St Petersburg, Russia, and Gait, London, water filterers (so far as regards Gait)—Chambers and Munro, Ayrbruth, Lancashire, coach builders and farriers—Boulton and Krauss, Manchester, shirting manufacturers—H. and G. Venn, Warrington, Lancashire, saddlers—W. and J. Roadknight, Atherstone, Warwickshire, curriers, lime burners, and wharfingers—Sharp and Wingrave, North Shields, printers—Hall and Fozard, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers—Lupton and Wyles, Stamford, Lincolnshire, wine and spirit merchants—Kay and Co., Manchester, attorneys (so far as regards Kay)—Jones and Stephenson, Liverpool, spirit merchants—Horner and Woolley, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, coach builders—Gilling and Co., Thirsk, Yorkshire, curriers (so far as regards Smith)—Jenkinson and Harding, Manchester, tailors—Smith and Co., Leeds, Yorkshire, and Carlisle, Cumberland, German clock makers (so far as regards Tritschler)—J. and W. Spencer, Newburn and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, steel and file manufacturers—E. and A. M. Perry, Marlborough, Wiltshire, haberdashers—Gray and Lang, Glasgow, merchants—Gray and Co., Liverpool, the Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad, merchants—Gray and Co., Havannah, Cuba, merchants—Wiggerham and Spencer, stage coach proprietors—Tatlock and Love, Manchester, cotton manufacturers and oil dealers—Rhodes and Brothers, Rochdale, and Clegg hall, near Rochdale, Lancashire.

Tuesday, October 11.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The congregational chapel, Gosport, Hampshire. W. Woodrow, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENT.

ALLEN, JOSHUA, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle.

BANKRUPTS.

BOOR, JOHN THOMAS, 123, Lower Thames street, City, eating and lodging house-keeper, Oct. 27, Nov. 22: solicitor, Mr C. B. Wilson, 13, Fumival's inn.

JACOB, ALEXANDER, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 22: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Mr Hitchcock, Manchester.

M'CONKEY, THOMAS, and HOWIE, ADAM, Lambeg, Downshire, and of Lancaster, bleachers, Oct. 21, Nov. 22: solicitors, Messrs Littledale and Bardwell, Liverpool, and Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London.

RIDLEY, GEORGE, formerly of Mincing lane, City, afterwards of St Mary-at-Hill, City, and of Southampton street, Camberwell, and now of 10, Gould square, City, wine and spirit merchant, Oct. 20, Nov. 22: solicitors, Messrs Baxendale and Co., Great Winchester street.

THORP, THOMAS, and THORP, SAMUEL, Manchester, merchants, Oct. 25, Nov. 22: solicitors, Mr Fox, 40, Finsbury circus, London, and Mr Earle, Manchester.

THORP, JOHN, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 25, Nov. 22: solicitors, Mr Fox, 40, Finsbury circus, London, and Mr Earle, Manchester.

THOMAS, GEORGE DAVENPORT, Wem, Shropshire, grocer, Oct. 29, Nov. 22: solicitors, Mr Henry John Barker, Wem, and Mr Cuff, 12, Half Moon street, Piccadilly, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HENDERSON, EDWARD, Edinburgh, wine merchant, Oct. 18, Nov. 8.

TORRANCE, ROBERT, Edinburgh, tin-plate worker, Oct. 17, Nov. 7.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 3, Otley, St James's street, milliner—Nov. 3, Bidmead, 62, Bread street, Cheapside, City, warehouseman—Nov. 3, Hobday, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, factor—Nov. 1, Wyld and Slater, Bradshaw and Clayton mills, Lancashire, bleachers—Nov. 3, Owen, Conway, Carnarvonshire, innkeeper—Nov. 3, Evans, Carnarvon, coal merchant—Nov. 3, Allan, Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire, timber merchant—Nov. 4, Edwards, Menai foundry, Anglesey, iron founder—Nov. 4, Pritchard, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, druggist—Nov. 2, Nottingham, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, picture dealer—Nov. 4, Smith, Thorne, Yorkshire, draper—Nov. 4, J. and R. P. Clarke, Leeds, music sellers—Nov. 4, Hogg and Sharpe, Leeds, cloth merchants—Nov. 4, Watson, Leeds, share broker—Nov. 8, Cator, Leeds, wool merchant—Nov. 2, Challiner, Derby, colour manufacturer—Nov. 4, Blanthorn, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, mercer—Nov. 2, Newton, Derby, liquor merchant—Nov. 2, Winks, Sheffield, iron merchant—Nov. 4, Baird, Gloucester, wholesale grocer—Nov. 2, Jones, Wrexham, Denbighshire, ironmonger—Nov. 1, Taylor, Hedon, Yorkshire, corn merchant—Nov. 10, Reed, Leeds, cloth dresser—Nov. 8, Rowe, jun., Davenport, tailor—Nov. 9, Paramore, Devonport, merchant—Nov. 7, Dinis, Devonport, baker—Nov. 2, Oddie, Clithero, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Nov. 4, Green, Manchester, engineer—Nov. 1, Smalley, Duxbury—

mill, near Chorley, Lancashire, miller—Nov. 2, Hampson, Liverpool, broker—Nov. 9, Griffith, Wigan, Lancashire, printer—Nov. 9, Loxham, Wigan, Lancashire, newspaper proprietor—Nov. 9, Asken, late of Manchester, merchant—Nov. 3, Belt and Whitfield, Winton, Durham, merchants—Nov. 8, Stephenson, Beverly, Yorkshire, grocer—Nov. 3, Blake, Norwich, mohair manufacturer—Nov. 2, Thompson, Wylam, Northumberland, and of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron manufacturer—Nov. 2, Leatham, Liverpool, ironmonger—Nov. 3, Bell, Liverpool, iron founder—Nov. 9, Davenport, Chester, woolen draper—Nov. 1, Cratchett, Stroud, Gloucestershire, pawnbroker—Nov. 2, Rigg, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 4, Ferris, H. and J. Butler, Liverpool, and Bulley, St John's Newfoundland, merchant—Nov. 2, Kirby, Birmingham, railway contractor—Nov. 4, Copplestone, Plymouth, Devonshire, grocer—Nov. 4, Hoskins, Crescombe, Somersetshire, baker—Nov. 1, Robson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder—Nov. 1, Crowther, Birmingham, builder—Nov. 1, Douglas, Birmingham, dealer—Nov. 2, Nelson, Sowerby, Yorkshire, builder—Nov. 4, Jones, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, grocer—Nov. 2, Bate, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron merchant—Nov. 4, E. P. B., and J. A. Cooper, Staverton mills, Trowbridge, clothiers—Nov. 6 Radford, Tiverton, upholsterers—Nov. 8, Massey, Bath, surgeon—Nov. 4, Baland Rothwell, Nottingham and Quornndon, Leicestershire, totting and lace manufacturers—Nov. 4, Milnes and Craven, Nottingham, iron and brass founders—Nov. 1, Jackson, Louth, Lincolnshire, corn merchant—Nov. 1, H. and G. D. Carey, Nottingham and Basford, Nottinghamshire, hat manufacturers—Nov. 2, Hail and Toone, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—Nov. 3, Carey, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—Nov. 2, Aston, Toll End, Staffordshire, coal master—Nov. 2, Bacon, Sheffield, Yorkshire, printer—Nov. 4, Griffith, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, wharfinger—Nov. 3, Wood, Northampton, ironmonger—Nov. 9, Hinde and Derham, Dolphinhall, Lancashire, worsted spinners—Nov. 1, Watson, late of Wilington, Northumberland, viewer of collieries—Nov. 9, Audley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, cabinet maker—Nov. 3, Walton, Northalerton, Yorkshire, money scrivener—Nov. 7, Shaw, formerly of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, merchant—Nov. 2, Fletcher and Co., Liverpool, bankers—Nov. 3, Hannaford and Prettejohn, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, and Portsmouth, cattle dealers—Nov. 3, Mortimore, Devonport, cabinet maker—Nov. 3, Dawe, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, painter—Nov. 3, May, Devonport, earthenware dealer—Nov. 3, Burnard, Bideford, Devonshire, merchant—Nov. 2, Haxworth, Sheffield, surgeon—Nov. 4, Griffiths, Astley, Worcestershire, hallier—Nov. 2, Fishers and Co., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, bankers—Nov. 2, Stanway, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, confectioner—Nov. 2, Powell, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer—Nov. 2, Greaves, late of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, ale and porter merchant—Nov. 3, Johnson and Brown, Scremerston colliery, Durham—Nov. 2, Miles and Dawkins, Southampton, boot and shoe makers—Nov. 2, Davies, King's Mills, Wrexham, and Felin Puleston, Denbighshire, and Liverpool, miller—Nov. 2, Meyer, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 2, Shepherd and Drew, Southampton, innkeepers—Nov. 3, Farwell and Co., Totnes, Devonshire, bankers—Nov. 4, Rogers, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, hop dealer—Nov. 8, Pigg, Norwich, carpenter—Nov. 9, Sloane and Whitty, Liverpool, hatters—Nov. 2, Caton, Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger—Nov. 1, Pullen, Selby, Yorkshire, flax merchant—Nov. 1, Walker and Casson, Manchester and Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn factors—Nov. 1, Cooper, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet manufacturer—Nov. 3, Wycherly, Trefnant, Shropshire, farmer—Nov. 2, Maw, Morton, Lincolnshire, mustard manufacturer—Nov. 2, Ashwin, Aston-juxta, Birmingham, gilt toy manufacturer—Nov. 3, Blurton, Field hall, Staffordshire, dealer—Nov. 2, Morgan, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, builder—Nov. 2, Mann, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant—Nov. 1, Short, jun., Salisbury, Wiltshire, grocer—Nov. 7, Coates, Manchester, merchant—Nov. 11, Bakewell, now or late of Manchester, size manufacturer—Nov. 5, Nield, Dukinfield, cotton spinner—Nov. 3, Sanderson, Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—Nov. 2, Wilkinson, late of Brymbo, Denbighshire, ironmonger—Nov. 2, Smith, Thurmaston, Leicestershire, sock manufacturer—Nov. 3, J. J. H., and T. Stuttard, Manchester and Clitheroe, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Nov. 2, Smith, Southampton, grocer—Nov. 2, Heap, Leeds, silk dyer—Nov. 8, Mann, Norwich, woolstapler—Nov. 1, J. and G. Lockwood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and St John's, New Brunswick, North America, linen drapers—Nov. 2, Zanetti, Manchester, carver and gilder—Nov. 3, Abbott and M'Cheane, Liverpool, wine merchants—Nov. 2, Marshall, Bescot hall, and Wednesbury, Staffordshire, late of Liverpool, iron merchant—Nov. 3, Till, Worcester, butcher—Nov. 9, Livsey, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—Nov. 3, Thompson, Wylam, Northumberland, iron master—Nov. 8, R. and F. Palmer, Reading, Berkshire, coal merchants—Nov. 3, Bennett, now or late of Melksham, Wiltshire, corn factor—Nov. 3, Ford, Bristol, cooper—Nov. 2, Roskell, Liverpool, tailor—Nov. 3, Huxtable and Genge, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, ship builders—Nov. 7, Gibson, Liverpool, stock broker—Nov. 2, Drake, Birmingham, bookseller—Nov. 7, Mainwaring, Manchester, draper—Nov. 1, Tovey, Bristol, pawnbroker—Nov. 3, Hobhouse and Co., Bath, and Bradford and Trowbridge, Wiltshire, bankers—Nov. 1, Kingston, Clifton, Bristol, builder—Nov. 7, Jones, Manchester, drysalter—Nov. 7, Scott, Manchester, paper dealer—Nov. 4, Williams, Bristol, builder—Nov. 4, Beck, Bristol, broker—Nov. 8, Protheroe, Bristol, iron merchant—Nov. 4, Hayward and Fletcher, Manchester, wholesale booksellers—Nov. 5, Armour, Manchester, fancy drill and nankeen manufacturers—Nov. 10, Tennant, Wigan, Lancashire, maltster—Nov. 1, Collingwood, Abingdon, Berkshire, corn dealer—Nov. 8, T., S., T., W. and R. K. Waller, Manchester, cotton spinners—Nov. 3, Lee and Co., Liverpool, iron founders.

CERTIFICATES—NOV. 1.

Dainty, Manchester, banker—Cooper, Manchester, Manchester warehouseman—Scott, Birmingham, gun maker—Keup, 25, Northumberland street, Strand, tailor—M. and W. Johnson, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers—Vincent, St Mary Axe, City, wholesale tea dealer—Sherlock, Liverpool, ship broker—Dickins, Northampton, upholsterer—Cook, Liverpool, rope maker—May, Devonport, earthenware dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Underwood and Picton, Manchester, brewers—Murgatroyd and Whitehead, Burley mill, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyers—Dennis and Simpson, York, dealers in patent medicines—Low and Burt, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, linen drapers—Burch and Neilson, 82, Old Broad street, City, hair cutters—Emson and Bridgman, Sudbury, Suffolk, drapers—W. J. Cubitt and J. S. Cubitt, Norwich, wine merchants—Quinn and Barnes, Birmingham, copper-plate printers—Boulton and Co., Tunstall, Staffordshire Potteries, earthenware manufacturers (so far as regards Baddeley)—Hurley and Co., Hayes, Middlesex, brickmakers—Wilson and Dommer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agents—Parlett and Oliver, Durrington and Goring, Sussex, farmers—Wills and Dobnor, Exeter, grocers—Clarke and Fisher, 19, Mincing lane, City, colonial brokers—Taylor and Co., Sumner castle, Lancashire, woolen printers—Pitsch and Neill, Sackville street, Piccadilly, tailors—Thompson and Spencer, 118, Wood street, Cheapside, City, ribbon warehousemen—Hobbs and Wither, Kingsdown, Bristol and Lower Easton, near Bristol, house painters—Wisdom and Curling, Wood street, Cheapside, City, wholesale hosiers—Elliott and Co., Pimlico, brewers—Smith and Co., Liverpool, newspaper printers and publishers—Kendall and Co., West Parks, Durham, proprietors of coal mines (so far as regards Kendall and Appleton)—De Witte and Co., St Petersburg and London, merchants—Ackers and Co., La Guayra and Liverpool, merchants—Thorington and Box, Friars street, City, victualers.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The arrival of the overland mail has produced no great effect on the funds. They continue firm, with little business; and as there is an entire absence of speculation, the operations of the public are the only ones which at all tend to vary quotations.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93
Ditto for account	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
3 per cents. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	92
3½ per cents. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	100
New 3½ per cent.	101	101½	101½	101	101	101
Long Annuities	—	—	12½	—	—	11½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	166½
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	250
Exchequer Bills	51 pm	53 pm	53 pm	54 pm	54 pm	54 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	39 pm	40 pm	42 pm	—	—	45 pm

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	28½
Birmingham and Derby	39	London and Croydon Trunk ..	10
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	40	London and Greenwich	5
Blackwall	6½	Ditto New	15
Bristol and Exeter	46	Manchester and Birmingham ..	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	21	Manchester and Leeds	70½
Eastern Counties	8½	Midland Counties	60
Edinburgh and Glasgow	48	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	—	North Midland	57½
Great Western	82½	Ditto New	—
Ditto New	50	South Eastern and Dover	23½
Ditto Fifties	7	South Western	58
London and Birmingham	183	Ditto New	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	48		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	113	Mexican	32½
Belgian	103½	Peruvian	15½
Brazilian	63½	Portuguese 5 per cents	36
Buenos Ayres	22	Ditto 3 per cents	21½
Columbian	20½	Russian	112
Danish	82½	Spanish Active	16
Dutch 2½ per cents	52	Ditto Passive	4
Ditto 5 per cents	100½	Ditto Deferred	—

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 10.

A moderate supply of English wheat. The best runs were selected out at last week's prices, but middling qualities hung heavily on hand. For foreign rather less money was taken.

Fine malting barley maintained prices, but all other sorts were 1s. cheaper.

The oat trade was slow, but without alteration in value; though rather more money was asked for fine new home corn.

English beans were 1s., and foreign in bond 1s. to 2s. cheaper. Grey peas also 1s. lower, but boilers support prices.

Wheat, Red New 46 to 50	Malt, Ordinary .. 50 to —	Beans, Pigeon .. 34 to 38
Fine	Pale	Harrow
White	Peas, Hog	Oats, Feed
Fine	Maple	Fine
Rye	Boilers	Poland
Barley	Beans, Ticks	Potato
Malting		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 7.

Wheat	53s. 2d.
Barley	28 5
Oats	18 6
Rye	31 0
Beans	33 4
Peas	33 7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	53s. 3d.
Barley	27 6
Oats	18 5
Rye	30 6
Beans	33 4
Peas	33 0

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Wheat	18s. 0d.
Barley	9 0
Oats	8 0
Rye	10 6
Beans	9 6
Peas	9 6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed brought quite as much money as last week. For mustard there was a steady retail demand at former prices. Carraways were very unsaleable, but not lower. There was a large quantity of canaryseed offering, and before sales could be made a considerable decline had to be submitted to.

Linseed, English, sowing 48s. to 56s. per qr	Coriander	10s. to 16s. per wt
Baltic, ditto	Old	16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing	Canary, new	60 .. 63
Mediter. and Odessa	Extra	68 .. 70
Clower, English, red	Carraway, old	— .. —
Ditto, white	New	42 .. 44
Flemish, red	Mustard, brown, new 10 .. 11prbush.	
Ditto, white	White	10 .. 10 6
New Humbergh, red	Trefoil	18 .. 22
Ditto, white	Rye grass, English	30 .. 42
Old Humbergh, red	Scotch	18 .. 40
Ditto, white	Tares, winter	— .. — per qr
French, red	New	5 .. 6prbush.
Ditto, white	Rapeseed, English, new 31½ .. 33½ pr last	
Hempseed, small	Linseed cakes, English 10½ .. 10½ pr last	
Large	Foreign	7½ to 7½ 10s.
	Rapeseed cakes	5½ .. 5½ to 6½ 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 10.

In butter the sales have been to a trivial extent. Some few sellers have submitted to lower rates, and prices generally may be considered 1s. to 2s. per cwt less than last quoted. Friesland of best quality, 102s.; Kiel and Holstein, 94s. to 100s. Of bacon the supply is inadequate to the public wants; so much so that some which arrived from Cork on Friday last met ready buyers at 60s. per cwt. Bale and tierce middles have not changed in value or demand. Hams and lard as last reported. Beef and pork improved in demand and price, for home use and export.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Oct. 10.

In hops there is not much doing, although prices are lower; and so entirely has the old growth been cleared off, that very few yearlings even are now left, and they bring 75s. to 80s. per cwt. This year's samples are quoted 78s. to 84s. for Sussex; 85s. to 95s. for Wealds; 115s. to 120s. for mid., and 120s. to 140s. for East Kent. Farnhams are 140s. to 165s. per cwt. The duty is laid at £155,000 to £160,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 10.

The beef trade was very dull. The butchers were very backward in purchasing even at reduced rates; and the prices, on an average, were full 4d. per stone lower. The supply of sheep was not so large, yet considerably more than required to meet the demand, which was limited. Veal and pork were not so readily purchased as on this day week.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	3 0 .. 4 6	Pork	4 0 .. 5 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	477	5,690	218	653
Monday	3,916	25,612	139	412

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 10.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling ditto	3 10 .. 4 0
Prime large ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime small ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	3 6 .. 4 4
Large Pork	4 0 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .. 4 10

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 10.

The supply has been on the increase, as will be seen by the following statement:—from Yorkshire, 390 tons; Scotland, 745; Devon, 55; Kent and Essex, 485; Wisbech, 180; total, 1855 tons.

York reds	—s. to 70s.	Kent, Essex, and Suffolk whites 40s. to 50s.
Scotch ditto	55 .. 60	Jersey and Guernsey ditto — .. —
Devons	— .. 60	Cherbourg (French whites) — .. —

COTTON.

The market continues in the same heavy state as for the last week, the sales amounting to 2000 bags, including 200 Surats at 3½d. to 3½d., 40 Maranham at 5½d., and American at 4d. to 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 8.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	—s. to —s.	New Clover Hay	85s. to 112s.
New ditto	65 .. 80	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful old ditto	84 .. 88	Oat Straw	35 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass 90 .. 93		Wheat Straw	38 .. 40

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 10.

B. Hetton's, 22s. 6d.; Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; Hetton's, 22s.; Lambton's, 22s. Ships arrived this week, 212.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Oct. 11.

TEA.—The business transacted was extremely limited, the attention of the trade being directed to the large public sales declared, and prices are looking downward; sound common Congou cash cannot be quoted above 1s. 7d. per lb.

COFFEE.—Ceylon coffee was in better request, the low prices tempting the trade to come forward more freely, and a large parcel of good ordinary was disposed of by private contract, at 60s. 6d. per cwt. For other kinds of coffee, there was little inquiry but holders generally are not disposed to further give way in price.

SUGAR.—Importers of West India have refused to submit to any further decline, and prices remain as last quoted. To-day importers of West India sugar evinced firmness, and the biddings were brisk; at a public sale of 131 hogsheads Barbadoes sugar, the whole found purchasers at full rates.

TALLOW.—The demand was excellent for P. Y. candle, and prices are still on the advance; sales of old P. Y. candle on the spot were made at 48s. 3d., new 48s. 9d., and for delivery at 48s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. per cwt.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, on very advantageous terms, with possession at Christmas next, a long established and highly respectable **LADIES SCHOOL**, in a pleasant town in Norfolk. Average number of boarders, from 25 to 30. Rent, £30. Satisfactory reasons will be given for relinquishing the same.

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A PUBLIC MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held (D. V.), on **TUESDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1842**, at the **CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, 4, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY**. The Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock, by **SIR CULLING E. SMITH, Bart.**

Admission for Ladies and Gentlemen without Tickets.

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	s.d.		s.d.
Table Spoons, per doz.	16 6	Mustard Spoon	0 6
Dessert Do. ditto	12 6	Tea Spoons, per doz.	5 6
Fish Knives	5 6	Gravy Spoons	3 6
Soup Ladles	6 6	Salt ditto	0 6
Sauce Ladles	1 9	Sugar Tongs	1 9

C. WATSON begs the Public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from Gold, than his Metal is from all others; the Public will therefore have no difficulty in discovering the animus which directs the virulent attacks made against him, by parties who are daily suffering from the unparalleled success and favour attending the introduction of his New Plate. C. W., unlike these parties, invites the Public to a comparison, feeling confident that this is the surest way to establish its pre-eminence. Furnishing warehouses, 41 and 42, BARBICAN, and 16, NORTONFOLGATE.

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